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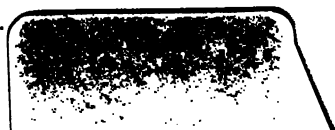
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KEY  
TO THE  
GERMAN LANGUAGE

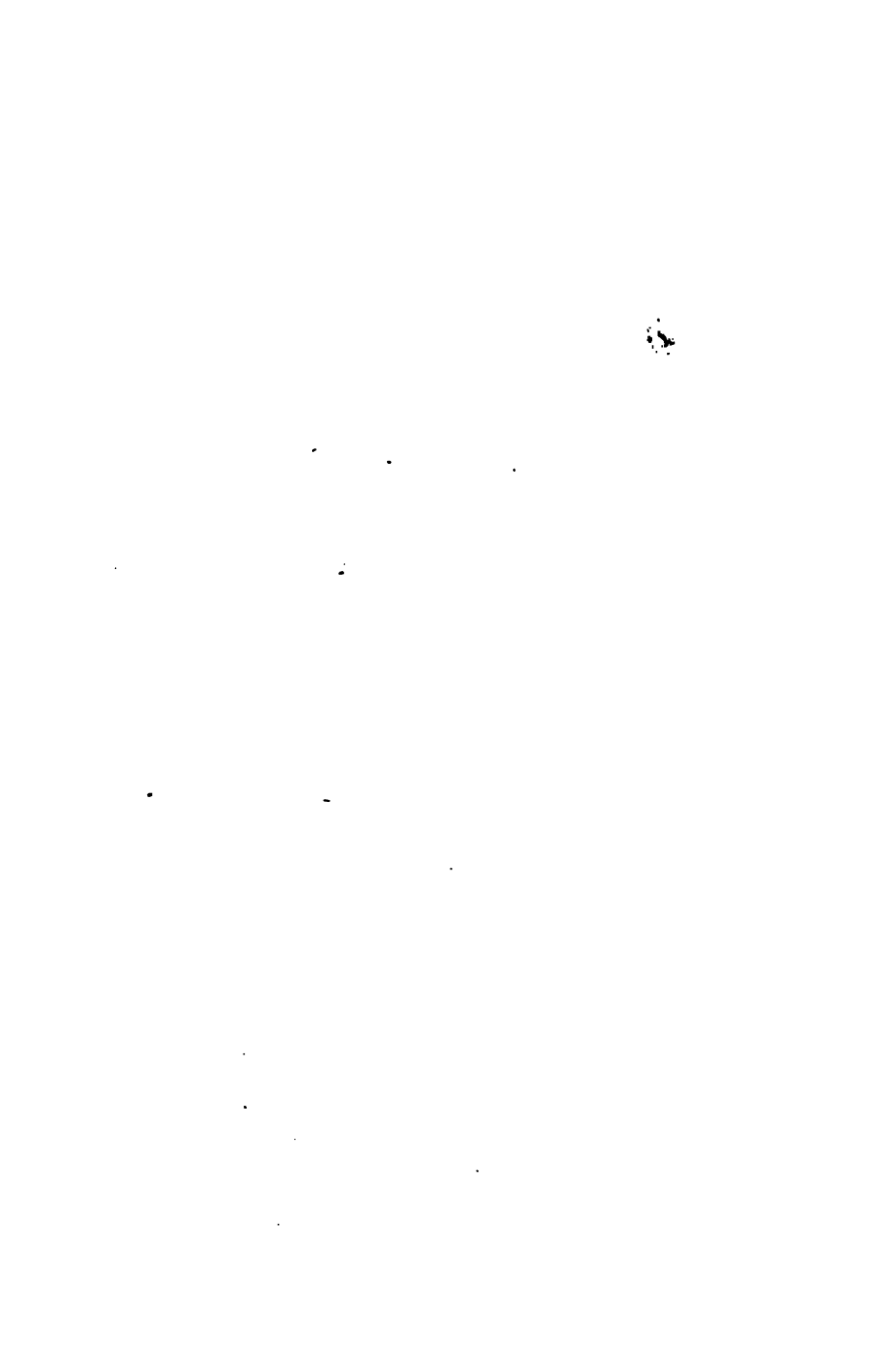


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# German Handwriting.

A B C D E F G H I

a b c d e f g h i

u v b c d m n p q r

J K L M N O P Q R

j k l m n o p q r

j k l m n p q r

S T U V W X Y Z

s t u v w x y z

f t n r m e y z

## Double Letters.

On ü. On ö. Un ü

St. (st). ch. (ch). ck. (ck). ff. (ff).

ss. (ss). ss. (ss). st. (st). tz. (tz)

A KEY  
TO THE  
GERMAN LANGUAGE;  
BEING  
AN EASY AND COMPLETE SYSTEM OF ACQUIRING  
THIS USEFUL TONGUE,  
WITH  
GERMAN SPELLING, VOCABULARY, EXERCISES,  
READING LESSONS,  
AND A  
MOST USEFUL CATECHISM,

FORMING AN ENTIRE TREATISE OF ITSELF,

BY THE  
BARON VON ANDLAU,  
Principal of the German, French and Classical College,  
GOTHIC HOUSE, CLAPHAM RISE,  
SURREY.

SECOND EDITION.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED  
PROGRESSIVE PRACTICAL EXERCISES ACCORDING  
TO DR. AHN'S METHOD.



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## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

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THE first Edition of this little work, which has been received by the Public with encouragement and approbation, being entirely exhausted, the Author, most desirous to meet the wishes of his patrons and friends, and to provide for the wants of his own collegiate Establishment, has now published the *second Edition* of his "*Key to the German Language*," and, in order to render the book still more perfect, added at the same time a most useful "*Appendix in two parts*" containing numerous entirely new progressive Exercises, according to DR. AHN's eminently practical method.

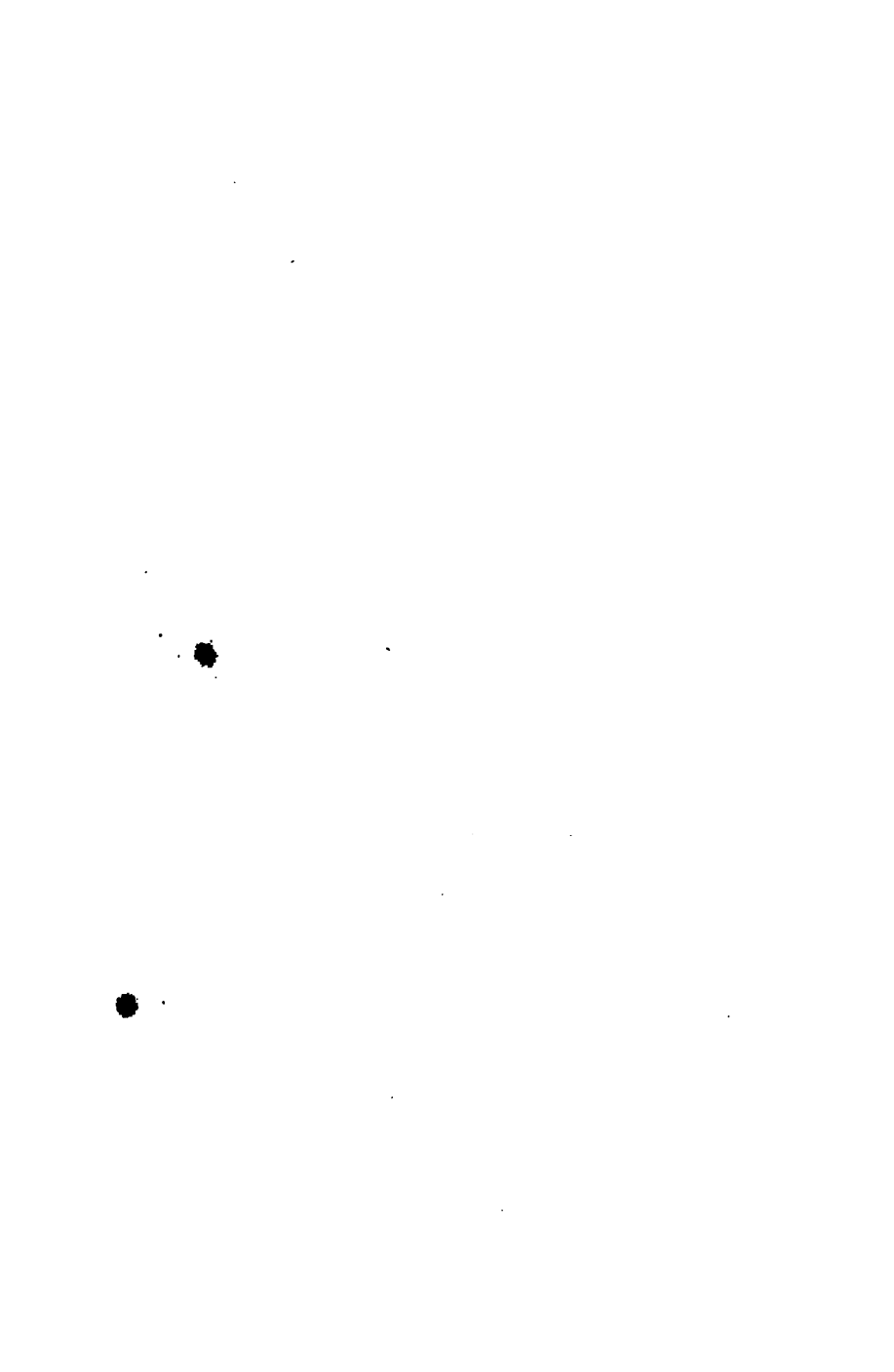
The classification of the Themes and the Phrases, which are entirely new and improved upon the system, and carefully adopted in German and English alternately, will at once lead the Student, step by step, from the simplest to the more difficult constructions of the language, and teach him how to *talk* German with facility upon all ordinary topics of conversation.

The Author flatters himself, that his compact little Volume contains at present everything requisite to secure this desideratum even without oral instruction.



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# A KEY

TO

## THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

### THE GERMAN ALPHABET

(AS IN ENGLISH CONSISTING OF TWENTY-SIX LETTERS).  
(das Deutsche Alphabet.)

German.	English.	Name.	Pronunciation.
A	a	A a Ah	As <i>a</i> in arm, part, Gabe, Land, Anfang.
B	b	B b Bay or beh	ball, Bedingung, Bab.
C	c	C c Tsay or tseh	as <i>k</i> before <i>a, o, u</i> , and as <i>ts</i> before <i>e</i> and <i>i</i> . Concert, Centner.
D	d	D d Day or deh	door, Dach, Land.
E	e	E e Ay or ey.	as <i>a</i> in fame, and <i>e</i> in emperor, nehmen, Geld.
F	f	F f Eff	father, finden, Feile.
G	g	G g Ghay or gay	as <i>g</i> in go when initial, and as <i>ch</i> in the Scotch <i>loch</i> , when final, Gold, wenig.
H	h	H h Hah	Hand, Hand, Schuh.
I	i	I i Ee or e	like <i>i</i> in ill, in, sitzen, Wille.
J	j	J j Jod or yot	as <i>y</i> in yes, yellow, Jagd, ja.
K	k	K k Kah	as in English, but never mute; king, Kunst, Knabe.
L	l	L l Ell or el	lamb, Land, loben.
M	m	M m Em	mat, Mann, munter.
N	n	N n En	name, nennen.
O	o	O o Oh	as <i>o</i> in object, hot, bone, Gott.
P	p	P p Pay or Peh	pay, Probe.
Q	q	Q q Koo	queen, Quelle.
R	r/R	r/Err	rose, Rose, retten.

German.	English.	Name.	Pronunciation.
ſ	s	Ess	zeal, Seite (side), ſegen, Eiſ.
T	t	Tay or teh	tell, Taſſe.
U	u	Oo	full, Ufer.
V	v	Fow	as <i>f</i> in English, Vogel.
W	w	Vay	as the <i>v</i> in English, vinegar, Wind, Wand.
X	x	Iks or ix	mixt, Alexander, tariren.
Y	y	Ipsilon	Hyssop, Yſop, Synagoge.
Z	z	Tsett	tsiffer, Ziffer, Zunder.

1. The letters of the alphabet are divided into vowels and consonants. A *vowel* is an articulate sound which is formed without the help of any other sound; a *consonant* is an articulate sound which cannot be perfectly uttered by itself, but wants the help of a vowel. The letters *a, e, i, o, u, y*, are vowels, the remainder are consonants.

2. Double vowels, or the same vowels repeated, indicate an extension of the sound, as *ſaar, Meer*, excepting the cases when they belong to different syllables, as in *be-erbigen, to bury*.

3. Modified vowels are those whose original sound is altered by the addition of *e* placed *after* capital letters, but *over* small letters, and instead of which may also be used two dots in the following manner:—

*Äe, ä, ä*, pronounced as *a* in hare, care, Ränder.

*De, ö, ö*, „ „ *eu* in the French *pau, feu*, Hören.

*Ue, ü, ü*, „ „ *u* in the French *du*, Betrübén.

*ä, ö, ü*: when written with capital letters, *Äe, De, Ue*.

4. A *diphthong* is the double sound of two united vowels, viz:—

*Au*, pronounced as *ou* in House, Bau.

*Ui, ay*, „ „ *y* in sky, Kaiſer.

*Ei, ey*, „ „ *y* in by, eilig.

**Eu, eu**, pronounced nearly as *oi* in *oil*; **Feuer, fire**, in sound different from *Feter, celebration*.

\* \* *e* after *i* is never pronounced in German, but serves to lengthen the *i*. The capital **Ÿ** does not exist in any German word.

5. The *double consonants* are **ch** *ch*, **sch** *sch*, **ck** *ck*, **ff** *ff*, **pf** *pf*, **ph** *ph*, **ss** *ss*, **sz** *sz*, **st** *st*, **tz** *tz*; as *die Milch, der Busch, der Blick, der Knopf, Epheu, Philosophie, Willkür, heiß, Trog*.

#### FURTHER DIRECTIONS.

**b** at the end of words as *p*, in *lieb, gab, leep, gaap*.

**d** " " " *t*, in *Wind, vint*.

**g** after *i* as *ch*, *wenig, vanich*.

**h** " *t* is mute, *That, tawt*.

**h** lengthens the vowel, as in *ihm, ihn, eem, een*.

**f** is always pronounced like an English *z*, as in *zeal*, at the beginning of words or between two vowels; *so, Siegel, reifen, etc.*

**ff**\* stronger than simple *f*, and ought to be used after a short vowel or diphthong; *lassen, läßt, laß, Schloß, Schuß*.

**ß** is stronger than simple *f*, and to be used after a long vowel or diphthong; *heißen, heißt, heiß, Fuß, Schoß*.

**s** is used instead of *f* at the end of words, or syllables in compound words, as *Reis, rice, ausgehen, to give out*.

**v** at the beginning of words as *f*, *Water, fater*.

**z** " " " *tz, zu, tzoo*.

#### REMARKS.

1. As it is almost impossible to give by description the real German sound of the letters and words, we advise the Pupil to hear them in their purity from the mouth of his teacher, who should be a native of the north of Germany, where the best German is generally spoken.

2. All substantives, and words used as such, begin with a capital letter, as well as the pronouns of persons we address; as for example *Sie you, Du thou, Dein thine, Ihr your*; in the plural *sie* is equivalent to the English pronoun *they*; *sie she*, and (*ich*) *I*, are written with

---

\* Generally, and according to old grammarians printed „*ss*“ erroneously called *sz* when it ought to be *ss*, *ff* as *Faß, Fuß*.

small letters, except in the beginning of a sentence or after a full stop. Write *Ein* *one*, with a capital letter, in order to distinguish it from the article *ein* *a*.

3. In German every letter is pronounced as printed. The sound of the vowels especially is the same in long as in short syllables, whereas in English there is not always a mere difference of quantity, but a change of the sound: for instance, the vowel *e* in *mere* is pronounced quite differently from the same vowel *e* in *met*; but in German it is not so, for instance in the words *heben* and *hell* the vowel *e* has the same sound, which is only lengthened or shortened according to the quantity of the syllables; the same may be said about modified vowels. In *hören* and *hörner* there is only a difference of quantity, no change of the sound.

### SPELLING LESSON (Buchstabiren).

Ba, pa, mo, fe, ve, wo, to, da, ma, il, ef, li, nu, we,  
neu, fo, zu, fe, le, hi, ach, go, ca, ze, wei, re, ho, ha, ja,  
te, aft, oft, ar, al, ot, eb.

ba, be, bi, bo, bu, bü, bā, bö,  
fa, fe, fi, fo, fu, fü, fā, fō,  
pa, pe, pi, po, pu, pü, pā, pō,  
am, em, im, om, um, ām, ōm, üm,  
ma, me, mi, mo, mu, mā, mō, mü,

der, die, das, ich, du, er, wir, ihr, sie,  
mir, dir, dich, mich, mein, dein, frau, schau, wem.

Read and commit to memory the following most useful and necessary vocabulary.

*The days of the week.*

(Wochentage.)

Sonntag, Sunday  
Montag, Monday  
Dienstag, Tuesday  
Mittwoch, Wednesday  
Donnerstag, Thursday  
Freitag, Friday  
Sonnenabend or Samstag, Sa-  
turday.

*The months of the year.*

(die Monate des Jahres.)

Januar, January  
Februar, February  
März, March  
April, April  
Mai, May  
Juni or Juny, June  
Juli or Julys, July,  
August, August

September, September  
 October, October  
 November, November  
 December, December

*The four seasons.*

(die vier Jahreszeiten.)

Frühling, Spring  
 Sommer, Summer  
 Herbst, Autumn  
 Winter, Winter

*The five parts of the world.*

(die fünf Welttheile.)

Europa, Europe  
 Asien, Asia  
 Afrika, Africa  
 Amerika, America  
 Australien, Oceania

*The four cardinal points.*

(die vier Himmels-Gegenden.)

Morgen—Osten, East  
 Abend—Westen, West  
 Mittag—Süden, South  
 Mitternacht—Norden, North

*The five senses.*

(die fünf Sinne.)

Sehen, to see  
 Hören, to hear  
 Riechen, to smell  
 Schmecken, to taste  
 Fühlen, to feel.

—  
 das Jahr, the year  
 der Monat, month  
 die Woche, week

der Tag, day  
 die Stunde, hour  
 eine Secunde, a second  
 eine Minute, a minute  
 ein Augenblick, moment  
 ein Feiertag, holiday  
 ein Festtag, a festive day  
 Neujahr, new-year  
 Ostern, Easter  
 Michaelis, Michaelmas  
 Weihnachten, Christmas  
 der Morgen, the morning  
 der Vormittag, forenoon  
 der Mittag, noon  
 der Nachmittag, afternoon  
 der Abend, evening  
 die Nacht, night  
 die Mitternacht, midnight

—  
 der Mann, the man  
 die Frau, woman  
 das Kind, child  
 der Knabe, boy  
 das Mädchen, girl  
 das Fräulein, young lady  
 der Jüngling, youth  
 der Vater, father  
 die Mutter, mother  
 der Sohn, son  
 die Tochter, daughter  
 der Großvater, grandfather  
 die Großmutter, grandmother  
 der Enkel, grandson  
 die Enkelin, granddaughter  
 der Bruder, brother

die Schwester, sister  
 der Oheim, uncle  
 die Tante, aunt  
 der Schwager, brother-in-law  
 die Schwägerin, sister-in-law  
 der Nefse, nephew  
 die Nichte, niece  
 der Vetter, cousin  
 die Base (Cousine), cousin

---

der Kopf, the head  
 das Haar, hair  
 das Gesicht, face  
 das Auge, eye  
 das Ohr, ear  
 die Nase, nose  
 der Mund, mouth  
 die Zunge, tongue  
 der Zahn, tooth  
 die Zähne, teeth  
 der Hals, neck  
 das Bein, leg  
 der Fuß, foot  
 der Arm, arm  
 die Hand, hand  
 der Finger, finger  
 der Nagel, nail  
 die Nägel, nails  
 der Puls, pulse  
 das Blut, blood  
 die Lungen, lungs  
 der Magen, stomach

---

*das Frühstück, breakfast*  
*das Mittagessen, dinner*

das Abendessen, supper  
 der Kaffee, coffee  
 der Thee, tea  
 die Milch, milk  
 der Rahm, cream  
 das Wasser, water  
 das Bier, beer  
 der Wein, wine  
 das Brod, bread  
 die Butter, butter  
 der Käse, cheese  
 der Zucker, sugar  
 das Salz, salt  
 der Senf, mustard  
 der Essig, vinegar  
 der Pfeffer, pepper  
 das Del, oil  
 die Suppe, soup  
 das Fleisch, meat  
 der Kohl, cabbage  
 die Kartoffeln, potatoes  
 der Apfel, apple  
 die Birne, pear  
 der Schinken, ham  
 das Rindfleisch, beef  
 der Rinderbraten, roast beef  
 das Hammelfleisch, mutton  
 der Hammelbraten, roast mutton  
 das Kalbfleisch, veal  
 der Kalbsbraten, roast veal  
 das Schweinfleisch, pork  
 der Schweinsbraten, roast pork  
 das Lammfleisch, lamb  
 Kirschjen, cherries

Weintrauben, grapes	der Stiefel, boot
Erdbeeren, strawberries	die Stiefel, the boots
Himbeeren, raspberries	der Pantoffel, slipper
Stachelbeeren, gooseberries	die Pantoffeln, slippers
Johannisbeeren, currants	der Rock, coat
Pflaumen, plums	der Oberrock, overcoat, great-coat
Apfelsinen, oranges	die Uhr, watch
Erbsen, peas	der Regenschirm, umbrella
Bohnen, beans	der Stod, stick
Salat, salad	der Ring, ring
ein Stück, a piece	der Kamm, comb
eine Gans, a goose	die Kleiderbürste, clothes-brush
eine Taube, a pigeon	die Stecknadel, pin
eine Ente, a duck	das Halstuch, neckcloth
ein Rebhuhn, a partridge	das Taschentuch, pocket-handkerchief
ein Fasan, a pheasant	die Mütze, cap
Wildpret, venison	das Handtuch, towel
ein Hase, a hare	—
ein Lachs, a salmon	die Thür, the door
eine Scholle, a sole	die Treppe, staircase
ein Hecht, a pike	das Zimmer, room
ein Aal, an eel	das Schlafzimmer, bedroom
eine Forelle, a trout	der Tisch, table
—	das Fenster, window
der Hut, the hat	der Stuhl, chair
der Knopf, button	der Spiegel, looking-glass
das Kleid, gown	der Leuchter, candlestick
die Weste, waistcoat	die Küche, kitchen
die Hosen, trousers	der Keller, cellar
der Mantel, cloak	der Hof, court yard
der Strumpf, stocking	das Bad, bath
die Strümpfe, stockings	die Badestube, bathroom
die Handschuhe, gloves	das Bett, bed
der Schuh, shoe	
ein paar Schuhe, a pair of shoes	

die Bank, form, bank  
 das Bauer, cage  
 die Leiter, ladder

---

der Hammer, the hammer  
 die Zange, pincers  
 die Säge, saw  
 die Flasche, bottle  
 der Kork, cork  
 der Korkzieher, cork-screw  
 der Teller, plate  
 die Schüssel, dish  
 das Messer, knife  
 die Gabel, fork  
 der Löffel, spoon  
 das Glas, glass  
 das Tischtuch, table-cloth  
 das Holz, wood  
 die Kreide, chalk  
 das Eisen, iron  
 das Kupfer, copper  
 das Blei, lead  
 der Stahl, steel  
 das Blech, tin-plate  
 das Siegellack, sealing-wax  
 der Bleistift, pencil  
 die Schiefertafel, slate  
 das Siegel, seal  
 das Buch, book  
 das Papier, paper  
 die Tinte, ink  
 die Feder, pen  
 das Federmesser, penknife  
 das Dintenfaß, inkstand

---

die Stadt, the town  
 das Dorf, the village  
 die Straße, street  
 die Kirche, church  
 die Schule, school  
 die Börse, Exchange, purse  
 das Schloss, palace, lock  
 das Haus, house  
 der Markt, market  
 die Brücke, bridge  
 das Gebäude, building  
 die Wiese, meadow  
 der Baum, tree  
 die Blume, flower  
 das Korn, corn  
 die Mast, mast, fattening  
 der Mast, mast (shipping)

---

der König, the king  
 der Kaiser, emperor  
 der Edelmann, nobleman  
 der Bauer, peasant  
 der Kaufmann, merchant  
 der Bäcker, baker  
 der Fleischer, butcher  
 der Schuhmacher, boot or  
 shoemaker  
 der Schneider, tailor

---

die Welt, the earth  
 die Sonne, f., sun, m.  
 der Mond, m., moon, f.  
 die Sterne, m., stars  
 die Elemente, n., elements  
 die Zeit, f., time, m.

die Luft, air  
 der Wind, wind  
 der Regen, rain  
 der Schnee, snow  
 das Feuer, fire  
 das Wetter, weather  
 der Sturm, storm  
 der Donner, thunder  
 der Blitz, lightning  
 der Fluß, river  
 das Schiff, ship  
 der Staub, dust  
 der Stein, stone

—  
 die Wahrheit, the truth  
 die Lüge, lie  
 die Hoffnung, hope  
 die Liebe, love  
 der Glaube, belief  
 der Muth, courage  
 die Ehre, honor  
 die Thräne, tear  
 das Glück, *n.*, fortune, *f.*  
 das Vermögen, *n.*, fortune, *f.*  
 die Gift (Gabe), gift, donation  
 das Gift, poison  
 der Kunde, customer  
 die Kunde, news, knowledge  
 der See, lake  
 die See, sea  
 der Thor, fool  
 das Thor, gate  
 der Verdienst, profit, reward  
 das Verdienst, merit  
 die Steuer, tax, contribution

das Steuer, rudder, steerage

—  
 ADJECTIVES.

gut, good  
 schlecht, bad  
 böse, wicked  
 weise, wise  
 fleißig, diligent  
 geschickt, skilful  
 dumm, stupid  
 faul, lazy  
 glücklich, happy  
 unglücklich, unhappy  
 zufrieden, contented  
 unzufrieden, discontented  
 götig, kind  
 rein, clean  
 schmutzig, dirty  
 angenehm, agreeable  
 unangenehm, disagreeable  
 gesund, healthy  
 ungesund, unhealthy  
 kalt, cold  
 warm, warm  
 heiß, hot  
 hell, light  
 dunkel, dark  
 frisch, fresh  
 alt, old  
 jung, young  
 neu, new  
 zahm, tame  
 wild, wild  
 fremd, strange  
 wahr, true

lustig, merry  
 traurig, sad  
 dankbar, grateful  
 undankbar, ungrateful  
 nützlich, useful  
 unnütz, useless  
 schwer, difficult  
 leicht, light, easy  
 reich, rich  
 arm, poor  
 müde, tired  
 süß, sweet  
 bitter, bitter  
 sauer, sour  
 hart, hard  
 weich, soft  
 leer, empty  
 voll, full  
 schön, beautiful  
 hübsch, pretty, handsome  
 hässlich, ugly  
 stark, strong  
 schwach, weak  
 ruhig, quiet  
 unruhig, uneasy  
 groß, great, large  
 klein, small, little  
 dick, thick, stout  
 dünn, small, thin  
 kurz, short  
 lang, long  
 taub, deaf  
 stumm, dumb  
 nöthig, necessary  
 unnöthig, unnecessary

durstig, thirsty  
 hungrig, hungry  
 schnell, quick  
 langsam, slow  
 aufmerksam, attentive  
 unaufmerksam, inattentive  
 klug, prudent  
 aufrichtig, sincere  
 schwarz, black  
 weiß, white  
 roth, red  
 blau, blue  
 gelb, yellow  
 grün, green  
 braun, brown  
 grau, grey

#### ADVERBS.

heute, to-day  
 morgen, to-morrow  
 übermorgen, the day after to-morrow  
 gestern, yesterday  
 vorgestern, the day before yesterday  
 des Morgens, in the morning  
 des Abends, in the evening  
 täglich, daily  
 jährlich, yearly  
 wöchentlich, weekly  
 neulich, the other day  
 sonst, formerly, otherwise  
 endlich, at last  
 geschwind, quickly  
 dann und wann, now and the

ready	wenig, little
then	nichts, nothing
really	etwas, something
, shortly	viel, much
always	genug, enough
are?	recht, right
whither? where?	alles, all, everything
from whence?	gut, good
e	wohl, well
	schlecht, bad
here, thither	auch, also
from thence	nur, only
thither	kaum, scarcely
from yonder	ja, yes
re	nein, no
on the right	gewiss, certainly
on the left	in der That, indeed
or	wahrlich, truly
	nicht, not
everywhere	ja nicht, to be sure not, by
above, upstairs	no means
below, downstairs	noch nicht, not yet
at home	nicht mehr, no more
both, here and there	wie? how?
thither, to and fro	wie lange? how long?
behind	wann? when?
front	
in the first place	SENTENCES.
secondly	Guten Morgen, good morning
gain	Guten Abend, good evening
how often?	Gute Nacht, good night
often, several times	Wie geht's? how do you do?
once	Sehr wohl, very well
how much?	Biemlich wohl, tolerably well.
re	pretty well

Nicht sehr wohl, not very well  
Wie befinden Sie sich? how  
do you do?

Ganz wohl, ich danke Ihnen,  
quite well, I thank you  
Daß freut mich, I am glad of  
it

Wo sind Sie gewesen? where  
have you been?

Ich bin auf dem Lande gewesen,  
I have been in the country

Wo kommen Sie her? where  
do you come from?

Ich komme aus der Kirche, I  
come from church

Es ist unmöglich, it is impos-  
sible

Auf Ehre, or auf meine Ehre,  
upon my honour

Ich bitte um Verzeihung, I  
beg your pardon

Was wollen Sie? what do  
you want?

Geben Sie mir ein Glas Wasser,  
give me a glass of water

Mit Vergnügen, with pleasure

Ich danke Ihnen, I thank you

Wie viel? how much?

Sehr viel, very much

Wie oft? how often?

Je eher je lieber, the sooner  
the better

Daß ist recht, that is right

Nehmen Sie sich in Acht, take  
care

Mit Ihrer Erlaubniß  
your permission

Wenn ich bitten darf,  
please

Wenn Sie die Güte hab-  
en, if you will ha-  
kindness

Darf ich Sie bitten?  
request you?

Wo wohnen Sie? wh-  
you live?

Sprechen Sie deutsch?  
speak German?

Ein wenig, a little

Verstehen Sie mich? c  
understand me?

Sie sprechen ein wei-  
schnell, you speak  
too fast

Wie alt sind Sie? he  
are you?

Ich bin funfzehn Jahr  
am fifteen

Wo ist Ihr Freund? w  
your friend?

Er ist in Paris, he is in

Sind Sie nicht ein  
kaner? are you n  
American?

Nein, ich bin ein Eu-  
no, I am a Europe-

Ist Ihre Gemahlin  
Deutsche? is your  
German?

Nein, sie ist eine Engländerin,  
no, she is an English lady  
Der Koch ist ein Schweizer,  
the cook is a Swiss

Die Köchin ist eine Schweizerin,  
the cook is a Swiss woman

Die Sonne scheint, the sun is  
shining

Heute ist es sehr kalt, to day  
it is very cold

Es ist schönes Wetter, it is  
fine weather

Es ist kalt, it is cold

Es friert, it freezes

Es schneit, it snows

Es thaut, it thaws

Es regnet, it rains

Es blüht, it lightens

Es donnert, it thunders

Es hagelt, it hails

Es ist heiß, it is hot

Es lebt, there is

Es gab, there was

Es hat gegeben, there has  
been

---

Wer gab Ihnen das Papier?  
Wollen Sie den Brief annehmen?

Der Mensch ist sterblich,

Kennen Sie den Mann?

Der Tod ist nicht das Ende  
des Lebens,

Ich wünsche ein Pferd zu kaufen,

Es b:liebt mir, it pleases me  
Es gefällt mir, I am pleased  
Es fragt sich, the question is  
Es kommt darauf an, it depends on

Man denkt } they say, or  
Man behauptet } it is said,  
Man sagt } people say  
Heute ist Sonntag, to day is  
Sunday

War nicht gestern Sonnabend?  
was not yesterday Saturday?

Wo speisen Sie heute, where  
dine you to day?

Ich war vor zwei Jahren in  
Berlin, I was three years  
ago in Berlin

Ihr Herr Vater war vor einer  
Stunde hier, your father  
was here an hour ago

Wo haben Sie den Winter zugebracht? where have you  
spent the winter?

Ich war auf meinem Gute, I  
was on my estate.

---

Who gave you the paper?  
Will you accept the letter?

Man is mortal.

Do you know the man?

Death is not the end of life.

I wish to buy a horse.

Er ist ein zu guter Vater,  
 Geben Sie mir ein Ei,  
 Lerne alle Tage etwas,  
 Ich muß einen Brief schreiben,  
 Das Wetter ist schlecht,  
 Bringe das Messer und die  
 Gabel her,

Nehmen Sie den Hut ab,  
 Es fehlt sehr an Regen,  
 Die Sonne geht im Osten auf,  
 Ich habedieseNachricht von ihm,  
 Das Wetter ist kalt,  
 Ich habe keine Zeit,  
 Die Ehre Gottes,  
 Der Herr des Hauses,  
 Es gehört mir,  
 Wo ist der Schlüssel zu dieser  
 Thür?

Wir wollen in den Park gehen,  
 Goethe und Schiller waren  
 große Dichter,  
 Erzählen Sie mir eine Ge-  
 schichte,

Ich habe Zahnschmerzen,  
 Er trägt eine Brille,  
 Meine Schuhe sind rein,  
 Dieses Haus ist sehr schön,  
 Er hat sehr viel Geld ver-  
 schwendet,

Sie arbeiten zu wenig,  
 Es ist noch zu früh,  
 Ich bin Ihr (dein) Freund,  
 Du bist ein guter Schüler,  
 Er ist nicht recht wohl,  
*Wir gingen in's Schauspiel,*

He is too good a father.  
 Give me an egg.  
 Learn a little every day.  
 I must write a letter.  
 The weather is bad.  
 Bring the knife and the  
 fork.

Take off your hat.  
 There is a great want of rain.  
 The sun rises in the east.  
 I have the news from him.  
 The weather is cold.  
 I have no time.  
 The glory of God.  
 The master of the house.  
 It belongs to me.  
 Where is the key to this  
 door?

Let us go into the park.  
 Goethe and Schiller were  
 great poets.  
 Tell me a story

My tooth aches.  
 He wears spectacles  
 My shoes are clean  
 This house is very fine  
 He has squandered a great  
 deal of money  
 You work too little  
 It is yet too soon  
 I am your friend  
 Thou art a good scholar  
 He is not quite well  
 We went to the play

Ihre Zeit verloren,  
 auch vielen Lärm,

Wohin Sie jetzt hin?  
 Kommen Sie mit dem Dampf-  
 : ?

Es war schon abgegangen,  
 und nie mit mir selbst zu-  
 sammen,  
 die Güte selbst,  
 Sie das selbst,  
 Uhr und die Ihrige,  
 Rock ist nicht wie der  
 ige,

schlässige nicht deine  
 Art,

Ich kenne diesen Herrn,  
 derselbe Mann,

Dinge sind nicht zu  
 en,

Zeiten sind vorüber,  
 mit wem sprechen Sie?

Sagen Sie zu mir?

Wohin das Euch an?

Klopfte an die Thür?

Sind Sie stumm?

Wem haben Sie es gehört?

Wem halten Sie mich?

Ein Anblick!

Wem von Euch hat es gesagt,

Regel ohne Ausnahme,

Ich habe kein Geld,

Ich kann das begreifen,

Ich kann hat seine Fehler,

Wohin Sie viel Zeit dazu?

You have lost your time  
 You make (or they make) a  
 great noise

Where are you going now?  
 Do you come by the steam-  
 boat?

No, she had already set off  
 I am never satisfied with  
 myself

He is kindness itself

Eat that yourself

My watch and yours

My coat is not like yours

Do not neglect your duty

I know this gentleman

It is the very same man

Such things are not to be had

These times have passed

Whom do you speak to?

What do you say to me?

What is that to you?

Who knocked at the door?

What, are you dumb?

From whom did you hear it?

Whom do you take me for?

What a sight!

Either of you has said it

No rule without exception

I have no money

Any one may conceive it

Every one has his faults

Do you need much time for it?

Keiner von Euch soll ausgehen  
 Hat er Ihnen etwas gegeben?  
 Er weiß etwas davon,  
 Nehmen Sie was Sie wünschen,  
 Ich will es nicht haben,  
 Er soll es wissen,  
 Es soll so sein,  
 Haben Sie (hast du) keine Geduld?

Ich habe nicht geantwortet,  
 Ich habe keinen Begriff davon,  
 Ich war sehr erfreut darüber,  
 Er (sie) war aufrichtig,  
 Sie können es glauben,  
 Es würde mir sehr leid thun,  
 Er wird mir willkommen sein,  
 Soll ich es Sie lehren?  
 Wollen Sie zu ihm gehen?  
 Sie hätten es thun sollen,  
 Er weiß es so gut wie ich,  
 Ich weiß nicht was ich thun soll,  
 Ich habe heute keine Zeit,  
 Gestern sagten Sie dasselbe,  
 Wie wird es morgen seyn?  
 Sie gehen selten aus,  
 Wir essen fast immer um Ein  
 Uhr,  
 Heute über vierzehn Tage,  
 Sei (or sein Sie) künftig vorsichtiger,  
 Thue alles bei Zeiten,  
 Er starb plötzlich,  
 Sie sollen es bald hören,  
 Wo sind Sie die ganze Zeit  
 gewesen?

No one of you shall go out  
 Has he given you something?  
 He knows something of it  
 Take whatever you desire  
 I will not do it  
 He shall know it  
 It shall be so  
 Have you no patience?

I have not answered  
 I have not an idea of it  
 I was very glad of it  
 He (she) was sincere  
 You may believe it  
 I should be very sorry  
 He shall be welcome to me  
 Shall I teach it you?  
 Will you go to him?  
 You ought to have done it  
 He knows it as well as I do  
 I know not what to do  
 I have no time to day  
 Yesterday you said the same  
 How will it be to morrow  
 You rarely go out  
 We almost always dine at  
 one o'clock  
 This day fortnight  
 Be more cautious for the  
 future  
 Do all things betimes  
 He died suddenly  
 You shall hear it by and by  
 Where have you been the  
 whole time?

Er ist von hier weggegangen,  
 Es ist nicht weit entfernt,  
 Er gerieth in Zorn,  
 Das ganze Jahr hindurch,  
 Ich bin fertig,

Das Vater Unser.

Vater unser (or Unser Vater),  
 der du bist im Himmel.  
 Geheiligt werde dein Name.  
 Dein Reich komme. Dein  
 Wille geschehe wie im Himmel  
 also auch auf Erden. Unser  
 täglich Brod gib uns heute.  
 Und vergieb uns unsere Schuld,  
 wie wir vergeben unsern Schuld-  
 igitern. Und führe uns nicht in  
 Versuchung; sondern erlöse uns  
 von dem Uebel; denn dein ist  
 das Reich, und die Kraft, und  
 die Herrlichkeit, in Ewigkeit,  
 Amen!

He is gone hence  
 The distance is not far  
 He got into a passion  
 All the year round  
 I have done.

*The Lord's Prayer.*

Our father, which art in  
 heaven, hallowed be thy  
 name. Thy kingdom come.  
 Thy will be done in earth  
 as it is in heaven. Give us  
 this day our daily bread:  
 And forgive us our trespasses,  
 as we forgive them that tres-  
 pass against us. And lead us  
 not into temptation; but de-  
 liver us from evil: For thine  
 is the kingdom, and the power  
 and the glory, for ever and  
 ever. Amen!

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*The Interpunction.*

(S c h r i f t z e i c h e n.)

Das Komma (,) comma  
 Das Kolon (:) colon  
 Das Fragezeichen (?) sign of  
 interrogation  
 Das Semikolon (;) semi-colon

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Das Ausrufungszeichen (!)  
 sign of exclamation

Die Parenthese ( ) parenthesis  
 Der Apostroph ( ' ) apostrophe  
 Der Gedankenstrich ( — ) dash  
 Das Anführungszeichen („ — “)  
 sign of quotation.

Der Punkt or das Punktum (.) full stop.

**EXERCISE (U e b u n g).**

Es schrieb ein Mann an eine Wand  
 Zehn Finger hab' ich an jeder Hand  
 Fünf und zwanzig an Händen und Füßen  
 Wer's richtig lesen will wird Zeichen setzen müssen.

## READING LESSONS.

1.

Guter Rath.—Als Dr. Doddridge seine kleine Tochter, welche früh starb, fragte, wie es komme, daß Jeder sie zu lieben scheine, antwortete sie: „Ich weiß es nicht, wenn nicht daher, daß ich Jeden liebe.“ Dieß war nicht allein eine überraschende, sondern zugleich eine kluge Antwort. Der einzige Weg geliebt zu werden, ist liebenswürdig zu sein und zu scheinen: Güte, Wohlwollen, Zartgefühl zu besitzen und zu beweisen, frei zu sein von Selbstsucht, Theil zu nehmen an dem Wohlergehen Anderer.

2.

Mozart.—Von diesem ausgezeichneten deutschen Componisten will man behaupten, er sei das größte musikalische Genie gewesen, welches ein Land je hervorbrachte, und daß kein Musiker je so viel wie er in den verschiedenen Gebieten der Kunst leistete. Er zeichnete sich in jeder Gattung derselben aus, von Opern bis zur einfachsten Ballade. Dabei war er einer der vorzüglichsten

1.

Good advice.—When Dr. Doddridge asked his little daughter, who died early, why everybody seemed to love her, she answered: “I cannot tell, unless it be because I love everybody.” This was not only a striking but a judicious reply. The only way to be loved, is to be and appear lovely: to possess and to display kindness, benevolence, tenderness; to be free from selfishness, and to be alive to the welfare of others.

2.

Mozart.—Of this eminent German composer it is said that he was the greatest musical genius that any country ever produced, and that no musician ever embraced the art so extensively as he. He excelled in all styles, from Operas to the most simple ballads. He was also one of the finest pianists in Europe; he played with the most rapid execution

spieler; er spielte mit  
höchster Fertigkeit und be-  
sonders war sein Spiel mit der  
linken Hand genau und treff-

Er war zu Salzburg  
am 7. Januar 1756 geboren.

and his left hand was par-  
ticularly correct and excel-  
lent. He was born January  
27, 1756, at Salzburg.

## 3.

Orangen. — Von dieser  
Frucht kommen die-  
jenigen, welche am meisten in  
England verbraucht werden,  
aus Spanien, Portugal und  
Sizilien. Besonders werden  
Orangen von Sevilla mehrere  
Tausende nach London  
geschickt. Ein Londoner Kaufmann be-  
richtet, daß in Sevilla 120  
Pence für die Kiste von 800  
Stücken, welches 4½d. für das  
Pfund macht, oder 1½ Farthing  
für jedes Stück. Nimmt man  
die Fracht und andere  
Kosten, so kann man kaum  
eine gute Orange unter einem  
Penny erwarten.

## 3.

*Oranges.* — Of this fine  
fruit, those chiefly used in  
England are from Spain,  
Portugal and Malta. Chiefly  
from Seville are every year  
exported several millions of  
oranges. The London mer-  
chant pays to the Seville  
exporter 120 reals a chest  
of 800 pieces each, which is  
4½d. per dozen, or a farthing  
and a half each. If the  
freight and other expences  
be added, one can scarcely  
expect a good orange under  
a penny.

## 4.

Menge des jährlich ver-  
brauchten Caffee's. — Der  
berühmte deutsche Naturfor-  
scher Humboldt zu Berlin hat  
berechnet, daß die Menge des  
Caffee's in Europa verbraucht  
53 Millionen

## 4.

*Quantity of Coffee annually  
consumed.* — The celebrated  
German naturalist Hum-  
boldt, of Berlin, computed  
that the quantity of Coffee  
annually consumed in Europe  
is 53 millions of kilogrammes.

Kilogramme ausmacht, oder 116,971,000 Pfund, daß in Frankreich 230,000 Centner verbraucht werden, und in Mexico, welches etwa ein Fünftheil von der Bevölkerung Frankreichs hat, nur 400 oder 500 Centner.

or 116,971,000 lbs.; that the consumption of France is 230,000 quintals, and that the consumption of Mexico, where the population is one-fifth of that of France, is only 400 or 500 quintals.

## 5.

**Braunschweiger Mumme.** — Das treffliche Bier, welches Mumme heißt, erhielt seinen Namen von seinem Erfinder, Christian Mumme, in Braunschweig. Es wird nur zu Braunschweig gebrauet und nach verschiedenen Häfen von England verschifft, selbst nach Indien.

## 5.

*The Mum of Brunswick.* — The excellent beer called *Mum*, was so named after its inventor Christian Mumme, of Brunswick. It is brewed at Brunswick only, and exported to various ports of England, and even to India.

## 6.

**Wichtige Erfindungen.** — Der verstorbene Dichter Thomas Campbell handelt in einem seiner bewunderten Gedichte von Deutschland und bemerkt, daß die Welt diesem die drei wichtigsten Entdeckungen verdanke, nämlich die Erfindung des Pulvers, der Buchdruckerei, und der Uhrmacherkunst. Herr Friedrichs fügte die vierte hinzu, welche in Europa und Nordamerika, jetzt

## 6.

*Important inventions.* — The late poet Thomas Campbell, in speaking of Germany in one of his much admired poems, says the world was indebted to her for three most important inventions, viz.: those of powder, printing and clock-making. To them Mr. Friedrichs added the fourth, which is now very generally acted upon throughout Europe and

seinem Gebrauch ist, den Verkehr mittelst neuen. Dies behaupten Zeitschriften, und besaß Londoner „Journal d'Ingenieurs und Bau-Junius 1845, S. 189. edrichs war der Sohn bergmannes in dem des Harzes, welcher gehört, und bekleidete einet eines Maschinen-8. Die näheren Um-mer Erfindungen sind ererwähnten Journale t.

North America, viz., communication by railroad. This affirmed several periodicals, and most particularly the "Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal," June 1845, p. 189. Mr. Friedrichs was the son of a miner in that part of the Hercynian district which belongs to Hanover, and filled the situation of principal engineer. The details of his inventions are stated in the above named Journal.

## 7.

brave Grenadier.—absoffizier fand, nach Nacht an der Alma, grenadier, welcher, in Mantel gewickelt, am nes Baumes saß und u ihm sagte: „Gerr ! Tragen Sie Sorge armen Verwundeten, meiner Seite liegen und nicht noch gerettet werden.“ „Gut,“ erwiderte ter, „aber denkst Du 8 an Dich selbst, rer Freund?“—Der

## 7.

*The gallant Grenadier.*—A staff officer found, after the battle of the Alma, a grenadier sitting at the foot of a tree, wrapped up in a cloak, who very composedly said to him: "Noble general! order these poor wounded men near me to be taken care of, as their lives may be still saved." "Well, but friend," said the officer, "you have no thought about yourself?" —The brave grenadier answered by drawing up his

tapfere Grenadier, statt aller Antwort, zog seinen Mantel in die Höhe und zeigte dem erstaunten Offizier seine in der Mitte abgeschossenen Beine. cloak, and shewing his thighs carried off in the middle.

## THE DECLENSIONS.

### *General Remarks on the Declensions.*

The number and arrangement of the German Declensions have undergone, since the time of our oldest renowned Grammarians *Adelung* and *Heyse*, great alterations, the former adopted *eight*, including the proper names, the latter *five*, not including the proper names, and in more modern editions of his Grammar these five declensions were reduced to *three*. Others adopted only *one*, and some of the most modern Grammarians introduced *two*, viz., a strong (*starke*) and a weak (*schwache*); but Meidinger and many others have invariably admitted the number of *four*, and we believe likewise, that four Declensions of Nouns are the most conveniently adapted for practice.

### A. DECLENSION OF THE ARTICLES.

#### (Artikel oder Geschlechtswort.)

The definite article is thus declined:—

	Singular.			Plural.
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>For all genders.</i>
<i>N.</i>	der	die	das	die,—the
<i>G.</i>	des	der	des	der,—of the
<i>D.</i>	dem	der	dem	den,—to the
<i>A.</i>	den	die	das	die,—the.

The indefinite article *Ein, a*, is thus declined:—

<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
N. ein	eine	ein,—a
G. eines	einer	eines,—of a
D. einem	einer	einem,—to a
A. einen	eine	ein,—a

## B. DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES (*Hauptwörter*).

### 1st Declension.

Singular.	Plural.
N. der Engel the angel	N. die Engel the angel
G. des Engels of the angel	G. der Engel of the angels
D. dem Engel to the angel	D. den Engeln to the angels
A. den Engel the angel	A. die Engel the angels

*Examples.*—Der Adler the eagle, das Becken the basin, der Degen the sword, der Graben the ditch, das Siegel the seal, der Vogel the bird, der Mantel the cloak, der Nagel the nail, der Vater the father, der Apfel the apple, der Bruder the brother, der Himmel the heaven, etc.\*

### 2nd Declension.

Singular.	Plural.
N. der Fisch the fish	N. die Fische the fishes
G. des Fisches of the fish	G. der Fische of the fishes
D. dem Fische to the fish	D. den Fischen to the fishes
A. den Fisch the fish	A. die Fische the fishes

*Examples.*—Die Hand the hand, der Arm the arm, der Brief the letter, der Berg the mountain, der Mond the moon, der Sohn the son, der Huf the hoof, das Netz the net, das

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\* All diminutives are of the first declension. These nouns have either the termination *lein* or *chen*, and, if the vowel of the root of the word admits of it, have a modified vowel: *Englein* or *Engelchen* from *Engel* angel, *Vöglein* or *Vögelchen* from *Vogel* bird, *Häuslein* or *Häuschen* from *Haus* house.

Maß the measure, der Freund the friend, die Frucht the fruit, die Kraft the power, der Keim the germ, der Kreis the circle, etc.

### 3rd Declension.

Singular.	Plural.
N. der Fürst the prince	N. die Fürsten the princes
G. des Fürsten of the prince	G. der Fürsten of the princes
D. dem Fürsten to the prince	D. den Fürsten to the princes
A. den Fürsten the prince	A. die Fürsten the princes

*Examples.*—Der Soldat the soldier, der Neffe the nephew, der Tyrann the tyrant, der Knabe the boy, der Hase the hare, der Held the hero, der Mensch the man, die Kirche the church, der Funke the spark, der Erbe the heir, der Graf the Count, die Kugel the ball, die Welt the world, der Thor the fool, der Ochse the ox, etc.

### 4th Declension.

Singular.	Plural.
N. der Geist the spirit	N. die Geister the spirits
G. des Geistes of the spirit	G. der Geister of the spirits
D. dem Geiste to the spirit	D. den Geistern to the spirits
A. den Geist the spirit	A. die Geister the spirits

*Examples.*—Der Leib the body, das Licht the light, das Bild the image, das Feld the field, das Glied the limb, das Lied the song, das Kind the child, das Kleid the dress, das Band the ribbon, das Bad the bath, das Amt the office, das Volk the people, das Weib the woman, das Thal the valley, das Schwert the sword, das Haus the house, etc.

### Of the Masculine Gender are:—

1. Proper names of men.
2. Names of winds, seasons, months, and days of the week.
3. Nouns ending in ant, ling.

*Of the Feminine Gender are:—*

1. Proper names of women.
2. Appellative nouns relating to women, except *das Weib*, *das Frauenzimmer*, *das Fräulein*, *das Mädchen* (comp. 1st Declension).
3. Many names of rivers: *die Donau*, *die Elbe*, *die Weser*, etc.
4. Nouns ending in *ei*, *en*, *heit*, *in*, *fett*, *schaft*, *ung*, *ur*.

*Of the Neuter Gender are:—*

1. The letters of the alphabet.
2. All diminutives ending in *chen*, *lein*, as *Bäumchen*, *Kindlein*.
3. All adjectives and infinitives employed as substantives: *das Gute*, *das Schöne*, *das Lernen*.
4. Names of metals: except *der Stahl*, *der Zink*, *der Lombard*.
5. Names of countries, towns, villages: except *die Schweiz*, *die Türkei*, *die Wallachei*.
6. Most substantives beginning with *Ge*, and ending in *thum*.

## REMARK.

It is impossible to give strict rules for the gender of all German nouns: if not comprehensive enough, the Master and the practice may do the rest.

## C. DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

*First Form,*

when no article precedes the adjective.

*The rules of declining adjectives with substantives*

without an article may be learned from the following examples:—

*Masculine.*

Singular.	Plural.
N. guter Wein good wine.	N. gute Weine good wines.
G. guten* Weines of good wine.	G. guter Weine of good wines.
D. gutem Weine to good wine.	D. guten Weinen to good wines.
A. guten Wein good wine.	A. gute Weine good wines.

*Feminine.*

Singular.	Plural.
N. gute Speise good food.	N. gute Speisen good dishes.
G. guter Speise of good food.	G. guter Speisen of good dishes.
D. guter Speise to good food.	D. guten Speisen to good dishes.
A. gute Speise good food.	A. gute Speisen good dishes.

*Neuter.*

Singular.	Plural.
N. gutes Geld good money.	N. gute Gelder good coins.
G. guten* Geldes of good money.	G. guter Gelder of good coins.
D. gutem Gelde to good money.	D. guten Geldern to good coins.
A. gutes Geld good money.	A. gute Gelder good coins.

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\* The genitive singular of the masculine and neuter gender formerly terminated in *es* (gutes Weines, instead of guten Weines); but this form is now obsolete, and only occurs in certain phrases, such as, geradeß Weges straightways, gutes Muthes cheerfully, etc. However, it is not correct to say *eine Flasche altes Weines*, or *ein Stück frisches Brodes*, it must be, *eine Flasche alten Weines* a bottle of old wine, *ein Stück frischen Brodes* a piece of new bread.

for exercise, decline rother Wein red wine, dünnes small beer, reife, süße Frucht (pl. Früchte) ripe, sweet, schöne Wolle fine wool, weißer Hafer white oats, schönes Glas fine green glass, etc. The declension of the five in the plural number, as may be observed in the examples, is the same for all genders.

### *Second Form,*

an adjective is preceded by the infinitive article, ein, in, or a possessive pronoun, or such pronouns and als as have not the characteristic letters for indicating gender.

#### EXAMPLES.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
a schöner Baum a fine tree.	N. eine schöne Blume a fine flower.
des schönen Baumes.	G. einer schönen Blume.
dem schönen Baume.	D. einer schönen Blume.
den schönen Baum.	A. eine schöne Blume.

#### *Neuter.*

N. ein schönes Feld a fine field.
G. eines schönen Feldes.
D. einem schönen Felde.
A. ein schönes Feld.

In the same manner the adjective is also declined when an declinable word precedes; for instance, etwas guter some good wine, etwas süße Milch some sweet milk, altes Brod some stale bread. The plural of this takes no article for the three genders, and is not different from that of the first form, as, schöne Bäume, schöne Felder.

for exercise, decline ein guter Vater a good father, ein Vater; eine gute Mutter a good mother, pl. gute

Mütter; ein gutes Weib a good woman, *pl.* gute Weiber;  
 ein weiser Mann a wise man, *pl.* weise Männer; eine kluge  
 Frau a prudent woman, *pl.* kluge Frauen; ein kleines Haus  
 a small house, *pl.* kleine Häuser small houses.

### *Third Form,*

when an adjective is preceded by the definite article *der*,  
*die*, *das*, or by a demonstrative, relative or interrogative  
 pronoun.

#### EXAMPLES.

##### *Singular.*

Masc.	Fem.
N. der schöne Baum.	N. die schöne Blume.
G. des schönen Baumes.	G. der schönen Blume.
D. dem schönen Baume.	D. der schönen Blume.
A. den schönen Baum.	A. die schöne Blume.

##### Neuter.

N. das schöne Feld.
G. des schönen Feldes.
D. dem schönen Felde.
A. das schöne Feld.

##### *Plural.*

Masc.	Fem.
N. die schönen Bäume.	N. die schönen Blumen.
G. der schönen Bäume.	G. der schönen Blumen.
D. den schönen Bäumen.	D. den schönen Blumen.
A. die schönen Bäume.	A. die schönen Blumen.

##### Neuter.

N. die schönen Felder.
G. der schönen Felder.
D. den schönen Feldern.
A. die schönen Felder.

*The declension of the adjective is the same in dieser gute*

Water this good father, and similar combinations of a pronoun with a noun substantive preceded by an adjective.

So, for exercise, decline *der gute Mann* the good man, *die gute Frau* the good woman, *das gute Kind* the good child, *der kleine Knabe* the little boy, *die kluge Frau* the prudent woman, *das kleine Mädchen* the little girl.

### COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The *comparative* of adjectives is formed from the positive by adding *er*, or when the word terminates in *e*, merely *r* to the end of it. To form the *superlative*, *este* or *ste* is added to the positive.

#### *Examples.*

<i>weise</i> wise	<i>weiser</i> wiser	<i>der, die, das</i> <i>weiseste</i> the wisest.
<i>heiß</i> hot	<i>heißer</i> hotter	<i>der, die, das</i> <i>heißeste</i> the hottest.
<i>klein</i> small	<i>kleiner</i> smaller	<i>der, die, das</i> <i>kleinste</i> the smallest.

The vowels *a*, *o*, *u* are generally modified in forming the degrees of comparison. For instance, *stark* strong, *stärker* stronger, *der, die, das* *stärkste* the strongest; *klug* prudent, *klüger* more prudent, *der, die, das* *klügste* the most prudent.

In forming the comparative of adjectives ending in *el*, *er*, *en*, the vowel *e* is generally omitted; as, *eitler* vainer, from *eitel* vain; *bitterer* more bitter, from *bitter* bitter; *ebner* plainer, from *eben* plain.

The declension of adjectives in the comparative and superlative degrees, preceding substantives, follows the same rules as the declension of the positive; for instance, *reiferer* *Hafer* riper oats, *schönere* *Wolle* finer wool, *weißeres* *Glas* whiter glass, *ein weiserer* *Mann* a wiser man, *eine klugere* *Frau* a more prudent woman, *ein kleineres* *Haus* a smaller house, *der eitlere* *Mann* the vainer man, *die stolzere* *Frau* the prouder woman, *das schönere* *Kind* the finer child, *der weiseste* *Vater* the wisest father, *die schönste* *Blume* the finest flower, *das ebenste* *Feld* the plainest field.



20	zwanzig	twenty	82	zwei und dreißig	thirty-two, etc.
21	einundzwanzig	twenty-one	40	vierzig	forty, etc.
22	zwei und zwanzig	twenty-two	50	fünzig or funfzig	fifty, etc.
23	drei und zwanzig	twenty-three	60	sechzig	sixty, etc.
24	vier und zwanzig	twenty-four, etc. etc.	70	siebenzig or siebzig	seventy, etc.
30	dreißig	thirty	80	achtzig	eighty, etc.
31	ein und dreißig	thirty-one	90	neunzig	ninety, etc.
	100	hundert	a	hundred	
	101	hundert und ein	a	hundred and one	
	102	hundert und zwei	a	hundred and two, etc.	
	200	zwei hundert	two	hundred, etc.	
	1000	tausend	a	thousand	
	1851	ein tausend acht hundert ein und fünfzig, or achtzehn hundert ein und fünfzig	one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, or eighteen hundred and fifty-one.	The word und (and) is not like the English placed before the tens, but combines the tens with the units.	
	10,000	zehn tausend	a	thousand	
	100,000	hundert tausend	a	hundred thousand.	
	Eine Million	a	million.	Zwei Millionen	two millions.

*The Ordinal Numbers are as follows:—*

1st	der, die, or das	erste	the first
2nd	„ „ „	zweite	the second
3rd	„ „ „	britte	the third
4th	„ „ „	vierte	the fourth
5th	„ „ „	fünfte	the fifth
6th	„ „ „	sechste	the sixth.
7th	„ „ „	siebente or siebte	the seventh
8th	„ „ „	achte	the eighth
9th	„ „ „	neunte	the ninth
10th	„ „ „	zehnte	the tenth

11th	der, die, or das	elfte	the eleventh
12th	„ „ „	zwölfte	the twelfth
13th	„ „ „	dreizehnte	the thirteenth
14th	„ „ „	vierzehnte	the fourteenth
15th	„ „ „	fünfzehnte	the fifteenth
16th	„ „ „	sechzehnte	the sixteenth
17th	„ „ „	siebzehnte	the seventeenth
18th	„ „ „	achtzehnte	the eighteenth
19th	„ „ „	neunzehnte	the nineteenth
20th	„ „ „	zwanzigste	the twentieth
21st	„ „ „	ein und zwanzigste	the twenty-first
22nd	„ „ „	zwei und zwanzigste	the twenty-second
30th	„ „ „	dreißigste	the thirtieth
40th	„ „ „	vierzigste	the fortieth
50th	„ „ „	fünfzigste	the fiftieth
60th	„ „ „	sechzigste	the sixtieth
70th	„ „ „	siebzigste or siebenzigste	seventieth
80th	„ „ „	achtzigste	the eightieth
90th	„ „ „	neunzigste	the ninetieth
100th	„ „ „	hundertste	the hundredth
101st	„ „ „	hundert und erste	the hundred and first
102nd	„ „ „	hundert und zweite	hundred & second
200th	„ „ „	zwei hundertste	the two-hundredth
300th	„ „ „	drei hundertste	the three-hundredth, etc.
1000th	„ „ „	tausendste	the thousandth
2000th	„ „ „	zwei tausendste	the two thousandth, etc.

You say in German :—

ein drittel	a third	ein Duzend	a dozen
ein viertel	a quarter	eine Mandel	a fifteen
anderthalb	one and a half	ein Schoß	a three score.
brittehalb	two and a half	das Viertel	the quarter, or a fourth part.
vierttehalb	three and a half	ein Viertel Hundert	a quarter of a hundred
fünfttehalb	four and a half		
sechsttehalb	five and a half		

beide both, if there are not more; zwei if there are more;  
as, meine beiden Freunde both my friends.

der erste the first, the second der zweite, etc.: der dritte März  
the third of March

der andere if there are not more than two

erstens firstly, zweitens secondly, drittens thirdly, viertens  
fourthly, etc.

The fraction of an hour is always joined to the hour that  
follows. *Examples* :—

Es ist ein Viertel auf zwei it wants a quarter to two.

Es ist halb eins it is half past twelve.

Es ist drei Viertel auf eins it wants a quarter to one.

Es ist zehn Minuten auf zwei it is ten minutes to two.

We say also :—

Es schlägt zwölf there is twelve o'clock striking.

Es waren unser vier not vier unser.

Zwei Buch—not Bücher—Papier two quires of paper.

Vier Bogen Papier four sheets of paper.

## E. THE PRONOUNS. (Fürwörter.)

### REMARKS.

1. Persons are generally addressed in German in the third person of the plural number *Sie* you (French *vous*). Parents, near relations and intimate friends use the second person of the singular number *du* thou (French *tu, toi*).

2. Mr. Herr, Messrs. Herren, Mrs. or Madam Frau, Young lady or Miss Fräulein. Gentleman must be translated Herr, Gen. Dat. and Accus. Sing. Herrn without *e*, in the plural Herrn with an *e*.

### THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS DECLINE :—

#### *First Person.*

Singular.	Plural.
N. ich I	N. wir we
G. meiner of me	G. unser of us
D. mir to me	D. uns to us
A. mich me	A. uns us

*Second Person.*

Singular.	Plural.
N. du thou	N. ihr you
G. deiner of thee	G. euer of you
D. dir to thee	D. euch to you
A. dich thee	A. euch you

*Third Person.*

Singular.	Plural for the three genders.		
N. er he	ſie ſhe	eſ it	N. ſie they
G. ſeiner of him	ihrer of her	ſeiner of it	G. ihrer of them
D. ihm to him	ihr to her	ihm to it	D. ihnen to them
A. ihn him	ſie her	eſ it	A. ſie them

The *possessive* pronouns are declined like the article *ein* a in the singular, and like the adjective *gute* good, in the plural.

	Singular.		Plural.
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>For the three genders.</i>
N. mein	meine	mein	meine my
G. meines	meiner	meines	meiner of my
D. meinem	meiner	meinem	meinen to my
A. meinen	meine	mein	meine my

So, for exercise, may be declined *mein Vater* my father, *meine Mutter* my mother, *mein Buch* my book; *sein Vaterland* his fatherland, *unser Vaterland* our country, *dein Nachbar* thy neighbour, *unsere Schwester* our sister.

The *demonstrative* pronouns are declined like *guter* good, or the article *der*.

	Singular.		Plural.
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>For the three genders.</i>
N. dieser	diese	dieses (dieß) this	diese these
G. dieses	dieser	dieses of this	dieser of these
D. diesem	dieser	diesem to this	diesen to these
A. diesen	diese	dieses this	diese these

So, for exercise, decline *dieser Knabe* this boy, *diese Frau*

this woman, dieses Haus this house, jener Herr that gentleman, jenes Schiff that ship.

**THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS ARE:—**

1. *Wer?* *was?* used as substantives. For instance *wer hat ihn gesehen* who has seen him? *was sucht ihr* what are you looking for? These pronouns are declined in the following manner.

<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. <i>wer</i> who?	N. <i>was</i> what?
G. <i>wessen</i> whose?*	G. <i>wessen</i> of what?*
D. <i>wem</i> to whom	D. wanting
A. <i>wen</i> whom?	A. <i>was</i> what?

The pronoun *was* in connexion with a preposition is changed into *wo* or *wor*, viz. when the preposition begins with a vowel; for instance *woran* at what? *worauf* upon what? *wobel* by what? *wovon* of what? etc.

*Examples.*—*Woran denkst du* what are you thinking of? *wo mit hat er das Holz zerschnitten* wherewith (with what instrument) has he cut the wood? *wovon habe ich eben gesprochen* what have I just been speaking of? However the masculine and feminine do not admit of this change; *mit wem spracht ihr* to whom were you speaking?

2. *Welcher?* *welche?* *welches?* used as adjectives, which are declined as follows:—

<i>Masc.</i>	Singular. <i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. <i>welcher</i> Knabe? (which boy?)	N. <i>welche</i> Frau? (which woman?)	N. <i>welches</i> Kind? (which child?)
G. <i>welches</i> Knaben?	G. <i>welcher</i> Frau?	G. <i>welches</i> Kindes?
D. <i>welchem</i> Knaben?	D. <i>welcher</i> Frau?	D. <i>welchem</i> Kinde?
A. <i>welchen</i> Knaben?	A. <i>welche</i> Frau?	A. <i>welches</i> Kind?

\* The genitive of these pronouns was formerly *Wess*. From this form, which has become obsolete, is derived *weshalb?* or *weshalb?* and *weswegen?* or *weswegen?* (what for? on account of what?)

## Plural.

Masc.

Fem. •

Neut.

N. welche Knaben?	N. welche Frauen?	N. welche Kinder?
G. welcher Knaben?	G. welcher Frauen?	G. welcher Kinder?
D. welchen Knaben?	D. welchen Frauen?	D. welchen Kindern?
A. welche Knaben?	A. welche Frauen?	A. welche Kinder?

*Examples.*—Welche Thiere haben rothes Blut? which animals have red blood? welche Blumen hast du in deinem Garten? which flowers have you got in your garden? welchem Knaben gehört das Buch? to which of the boys does the book belong? welcher von beiden which of the two?

3. M. was für ein? F. was für eine? N. was für ein? (what sort of? what?) used as adjectives. Only the last words of these pronouns ein, eine, ein, are declined. Their declension is like that of the indefinite article: for instance Dat. Sing. Masc. was für einem Manne? Plur. Fem. was für Frauen? In was für einem Hause wohnt ihr? in what sort of a house do you live? was für Bäume haben Sie gesehen? what sorts of trees have you seen?

Before noun substantives forming no plural the word ein is omitted: for instance was für Wein hat er in seinem Keller? what sort of wine has he in his cellar? was für Pferde gibt es in Deutschland? what sort of horses are there in Germany?

If these pronouns are without a noun substantive, they form the Nom. Sing. as follows, Mas. was für einer? Fem. was für eine? Neut. was für ein?

The interrogative pronouns last mentioned are also used in *exclamations*, such as was für ein Thier! what an animal! etc.

## THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS ARE:—

1. Welcher, welche, welches (who, which), whose declension is the same as that of the interrogative pronoun.

2. *der, die, das* (who, which), declined as follows:—

Singular.			Plural.
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>For all genders.</i>
N. <i>der</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>das</i>	N. <i>die</i>
G. <i>dessen</i>	<i>deren</i>	<i>dessen</i>	G. <i>deren</i>
D. <i>dem</i>	<i>der</i>	<i>dem</i>	D. <i>denen</i>
A. <i>den</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>das</i>	A. <i>die</i> .

**REMARK.** Generally the use of the relative pronouns *welcher, welche, welches* and *der, die, das* is promiscuous. Instead of the Gen. Sing. *welches, welcher, welches*, the Gen. of the other pronouns *dessen, deren*, *dessen* is made use of. For instance: *Der Herr, dessen Freund ich kenne* the gentleman whose friend I know. *Die Frau, deren Bücher ich gesehen habe* the lady whose books I have seen. *Blei, dessen Schwere beträchtlich ist* lead, the gravity of which is considerable.

#### THE INDEFINITE PRONOUNS ARE:—

*Jedermann* everybody, *Jemand* somebody, *Niemand* nobody, which form no plural.

*Etwas* something, *Nichts* nothing, which are undeclinable like the indefinite pronoun *man* (one, they), which is only used in the nominative, and is added to the verb in cases, when the subject of the sentence is left quite undetermined. For instance: *Man klopft* somebody is knocking; *man muß reinlich sein* one must be cleanly; *man sagt* it is said, etc.

*Einer, Eine, Eines* some one, *Keiner, Keine, Keines* no one, which are declined like the relative pronouns *welcher, welche, welches*. The declension of the last pronouns preceding nouns substantives, is in the singular number like that of the indefinite article, and in the plural follows the same rules as the demonstrative pronouns. Decline for exercise: *Kein Mensch* no man, plur. *keine Menschen*; *keine Rose* no rose, plur. *keine Rosen*; *kein Faß* no cask, plur. *keine Fässer*.

Jeder, Jede, Jedes every one, each; Mancher, Man  
Manches many a one (both declined like Keiner, Keine,  
nes); Einige some; Alle all; Mehrere several. The th  
last are only used in the plural number.

## THE CONJUGATION OF VERBS. (Zeitwörter.

The verbs *haben* to have, *sein* to be, and *werden*  
become, are called auxiliary or helping verbs, because th  
help to conjugate other verbs in some of their tenses. Th  
are irregular.

### A. CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB *haben* TO HAVE.

#### *Present Tense. (Gegenwärtige Zeit.)*

##### INDICATIVE, gewisse Art.

###### Singular.

ich *habe* I have  
du *hast* thou hast  
er, sie, es, man *hat* he, she,  
it, one has.

###### Plural.

wir *haben* we have  
ihr *habt*, or Sie *haben* ye or  
you have  
sie *haben* they have

##### SUBJUNCTIVE ungewisse A

###### Singular.

ich *habe* I may have  
du *habest* thou mayst have  
er ic. *habe* he may have

###### Plural.

wir *haben* we have  
ihr *habet* ye or you have  
sie *haben* they have

#### *Imperfect Tense. (Raumvergangene Zeit.)*

###### Singular.

ich *hatte* I had  
du *hattest* thou hadst  
er *hatte* he had

###### Singular.

ich *hätte* I might have  
du *hättest* thou mightst ha  
er *hätte* he might have

**Plural.**  
 wir hätten we had  
 ihr hättet you had  
 sie hätten they had

**Plural.**  
 wir hätten we might have  
 ihr hättet you might have  
 sie hätten they might have

*Perfect Tense. (Willig vergangene Zeit.)*

**Singular.**  
 ich habe gehabt I have had  
 du hast gehabt thou hast had  
 er hat gehabt he has had

**Singular.**  
 ich habe gehabt I may have had  
 du habest gehabt thou mayst  
 er habe gehabt he may

**Plural.**  
 wir haben gehabt we have had  
 ihr habt gehabt you have had  
 sie haben gehabt they have had

**Plural.**  
 wir haben gehabt we may  
 have had  
 ihr habet gehabt you may  
 sie haben gehabt they may

*Pluperfect. (Längst vergangene Zeit.)*

**Singular.**  
 ich hatte gehabt I had had  
 du hättest gehabt thou hast had  
 er hatte gehabt he had had

**Singular.**  
 ich hätte gehabt I might have  
 had  
 du hättest gehabt thou mightst  
 er hätte gehabt he might

**Plural.**  
 wir hatten gehabt we had had  
 ihr hättet gehabt you had had  
 sie hätten gehabt they had had

**Plural.**  
 wir hätten gehabt we might  
 have had  
 ihr hättet gehabt you might  
 sie hätten gehabt they might

*First Future Tense. (Zukünftige Zeit.)*

**Singular.**  
 ich werde haben I shall have  
 du wirst haben thou wilt have  
 er wird haben he will have

**Singular.**  
 ich werde haben I shall have  
 du werdest haben thou wilt  
 have  
 er werde haben he will have

Plural.	Plural.
wir werden haben we shall have	wir werden haben we shall have
ihr werdet haben you will	ihr werdet haben you will
sie werden haben they will	sie werden haben they will

*Second Future Tense. (Zufünftig vergangene Zeit.)*

Singular.	Singular.
ich werde gehabt haben I shall have had	ich werde gehabt haben I shall have had
du wirst gehabt haben thou wilt have had	du werdest gehabt haben thou wilt have had
er wird gehabt haben he will have had	er werde gehabt haben he will have had

Plural.	Plural.
wir werden gehabt haben we shall have had	wir werden gehabt haben we shall have had
ihr werdet gehabt haben you will have had	ihr werdet gehabt haben you will have had
sie werden gehabt haben they will have had	sie werden gehabt haben they will have had

*First Conditional. (Bedingungsweise.)*

Singular.
ich würde haben or ich hätte I should have
du würdest haben or du hättest thou wouldst have
er würde haben or er hätte he would have

Plural.
wir würden haben or wir hätten we should have
ihr würdet haben or ihr hättet you would have
sie würden haben or sie hätten they would have

*Second Conditional.*

Singular.
ich würde gehabt haben or ich hätte gehabt I should have had

du würdest gehabt haben or du hättest gehabt thou shouldst have had

er würde gehabt haben or er hätte gehabt he should have had

Plural.

wir würden gehabt haben or wir hätten gehabt we should have had

ihr würdet gehabt haben or ihr hättet gehabt you should have had

sie würden gehabt haben or sie hätten gehabt they should have had

IMPERATIVE. (Befehlende Art.)

Singular.

Plural.

habe have (thou)

habt have (you)

For the third person the following forms are used :

er, sie, es habe he, she, it may have

laß (laßt) ihn, sie, es haben let him, her, it have

laß (laßt) sie haben let them have

INFINITIVE. (Unbestimmte Art.)

*Present.*—haben to have

*Preterite.*—gehabt haben to have had

*Future.*—haben werden to be about to have

PARTICIPLES. (Mittelwörter.)

*Present.*—habend having

*Preterite.*—gehabt had.

B. CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB *sein* TO BE.

*Present Tense.*

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Singular.

Singular.

ich bin I am

ich sei I may be

du bist thou art

du seiest or seist thou mayst be

er ist he is

er sei he may be

Plural.  
 wir ſind we are  
 ihr ſeid you are  
 ſie ſind they are

Plural.  
 wir ſeien we may be  
 ihr ſeiet you may be  
 ſie ſeien they may be

*Imperfect.*

Singular.  
 ich war I was  
 du waereſt or warſt thou waereſt  
 er war he was

Singular.  
 ich wäre I might be  
 du wäreſt or wärſt thou might be  
 er wäre he might be [be

Plural.  
 wir waren we were  
 ihr waeret or wart you were  
 ſie waren they were

Plural.  
 wir wären we might be  
 ihr wäret you might be  
 ſie wären they might be

*Perfect.*

Singular.  
 ich bin geweſen I have been  
 du biſt geweſen thou haſt been  
 er iſt geweſen he has been

Singular.  
 ich ſei geweſen I may have been  
 du ſieieſt geweſen thou mayeſt  
 er ſei geweſen he may, etc.

Plural.  
 wir ſind geweſen we have  
 been  
 ihr ſeid geweſen you have been  
 ſie ſind geweſen they have been

Plural.  
 wir ſeien geweſen we may have  
 been  
 ihr ſeiet geweſen you may, etc.  
 ſie ſeien geweſen they may, etc.

*Pluperfect.*

Singular.  
 ich war geweſen I had been  
 [been  
 du warſt geweſen thou hadſt  
 er war geweſen he had been

Singular.  
 ich wäre geweſen I might have  
 been  
 du wärſt geweſen thou mightſt  
 er wäre geweſen he might, etc.

Plural.  
 wir waren geweſen we had  
 been  
 ihr waeret geweſen you had  
 ſie waren geweſen they had

Plural.  
 wir wären geweſen we might  
 have been  
 ihr wäret geweſen you might  
 ſie wären geweſen they might

*First Future.**Singular.*

ich werde sein I shall be  
 du wirst sein thou wilt be  
 er wird sein he will be

*Plural.*

wir werden sein we shall be  
 ihr werdet sein you will be  
 sie werden sein they will be

*Singular.*

ich werde sein I shall be  
 du werdest sein thou wilt be  
 er werde sein he will be

*Plural.*

wir werden sein we shall be  
 ihr werdet sein you will be  
 sie werden sein they will be

*Second Future.**Singular.*

ich werde gewesen sein I shall  
 have been  
 du wirst gewesen sein thou wilt  
 er wird gewesen sein he will

*Plural.*

wir werden gewesen sein we  
 shall have been  
 ihr werdet gewesen sein you  
 will have been  
 sie werden gewesen sein they  
 will have been

*Singular.*

ich werde gewesen sein I shall  
 have been  
 du werdest gewesen sein thou wilt  
 er werde gewesen sein he will

*Plural.*

wir werden gewesen sein we  
 shall have been  
 ihr werdet gewesen sein you  
 will have been  
 sie werden gewesen sein they  
 will have been

*First Conditional.**Singular.*

ich würde sein or ich wäre I should be  
 du würdest sein or du wärest thou wouldst be  
 er würde sein or er wäre he would be

*Plural.*

wir würden sein or wir wären we should be  
 ihr würdet sein or ihr wäret you would be  
 sie würden sein or sie wären they would be

*Second Conditional.**Singular.*

ich würde gewesen sein or ich wäre gewesen I should have been  
 du würdest gewesen sein or du wärest gewesen thou wouldst  
 er würde gewesen or er wäre gewesen he would have been

*Plural.*

wir würden gewesen sein or wir wären gewesen we should have  
 been

ihr würdet gewesen sein or ihr wäret gewesen you would  
 sie würden gewesen sein or sie wären gewesen they would

*IMPERATIVE.**Singular.*

sei be (thou)

*Plural.*

seid be (you)

For the third person the following forms are used :—

er, sie, es sei he, she, it may be

laß (laßt) sie sein let them be

laß (laßt) ihn, sie, es sei let him, her, it be

*INFINITIVE.*

*Present.*—sein to be

*Preterite.*—gewesen sein to have been

*Future.*—sein werden to be about to be

*PARTICIPLES.*

*Present.*—seind being.

*Preterite.*—gewesen been.

*C. CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB werden.**Present Tense.**INDICATIVE.**Singular.*

ich werde I become

du wirst thou becomest

er, sie, or es wird he, she, or  
 it becomes

*SUBJUNCTIVE.**Singular.*

ich werde I may become

du werdest thou mayest become

er, sie, or es werde he, she, or  
 it may become

**Plural.**

wir werden we become  
ihr werdet you become  
sie werden they become

**Plural.**

wir werden we may become  
ihr werdet you may become  
sie werden they may become

*Imperfect.***Singular.**

ich wurde or ward I became  
du wurdest or warst thou  
becamest  
er wurde or ward he became

**Singular.**

ich würde I might become  
du würdest thou mightst be-  
come  
er würde he might become

**Plural.**

wir wurden we became  
ihr wurdet you became  
sie wurden they became

**Plural.**

wir würden we might become  
ihr würdet you might become  
sie würden they might become

*Perfect.***Singular.**

ich bin geworden I have be-  
come  
du bist geworden thou hadst  
become  
er ist geworden he has be-  
come

**Singular.**

ich sei geworden I may have  
become  
du seiest geworden thou mayst  
have become  
er sei geworden he might have  
become

**Plural.**

wir sind geworden we have  
become  
ihr seid geworden you have  
sie sind geworden they have

**Plural.**

wir seien geworden we may  
have become  
ihr seiet geworden you may  
wir seien geworden they may

*Pluperfect.***Singular.**

ich war geworden I had be-  
come  
du warst geworden thou hadst  
become  
er war geworden he had, etc.

**Singular.**

ich wäre geworden I might  
have become  
du wärst geworden thou  
mightst have become  
er wäre geworden he might

## Plural.

wir waren geworden we had  
become  
ihr waret geworden you had  
wir waren geworden they had

## Plural.

wir wären geworden we might  
have become  
ihr wäret geworden you might  
sie wären geworden they might

*First Future.*

## Singular.

ich werde werden I shall be-  
come  
du wirst werden thou wilt  
er wird werden he will

## Singular.

ich werde werden I shall be-  
come  
du werdest werden thou wilt  
er werde werden he will

## Plural.

wir werden werden we shall  
become  
ihr werdet werden you will  
sie werden werden they will

## Plural.

wir werden werden we shall  
become  
ihr werdet werden you will  
sie werden werden they will

*Second Future.*

## Singular.

ich werde geworden sein I shall  
have become  
du wirst geworden sein thou  
wilt have become  
er wird geworden sein he will

## Singular.

ich werde geworden sein I shall  
have become  
du werdest geworden sein thou  
wilt have become  
er werde geworden sein he will

## Plural.

wir werden geworden sein we  
shall have become  
ihr werdet geworden sein you  
will have become  
sie werden geworden sein they  
will have become

## Plural.

wir werden geworden sein we  
shall have become  
ihr werdet geworden sein you  
will have become  
sie werden geworden sein they  
will have become

*First Conditional.*

## Singular.

ich würde werden I should become  
du würdest werden thou wouldst become  
er würde werden he would become

## Plural.

wir würden werden we should become  
 ihr würdet werden you would become  
 sie würden werden they would become

*Second Conditional.*

## Singular.

ich würde geworden sein I should have become  
 du würdest geworden sein thou wouldst have become  
 er würde geworden sein he would have become

## Plural

wir würden geworden sein we should have become  
 ihr würdet geworden sein you would have become  
 sie würden geworden sein they would have become

## IMPERATIVE.

## Singular.

werde (du) become thou  
 werde (er) { let him become  
                   { he may become  
 werde (sie, es) let her, it be-  
                   come

## Plural.

werden wir let us become  
 werdet (ihr) become (you)  
 werden-sie let them become

## INFINITIVE.

*Present.*—werden to become

*Preterite.*—geworden sein to have become

*Future.*—werden werden to be about to become

## PARTICIPLES.

*Present.*—werdend becoming

*Preterite.*—geworden become

## D. CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

Most of the German verbs are regular, and one verb is sufficient for an example.

## Lieben TO LOVE.

## THE ACTIVE.

## INDICATIVE.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

*Present.*

Singular.	Singular.
ich liebe I love	ich liebe I may love
du liebst (liebest) thou lovest	du liebest thou mayst love
er liebt he loves	er liebe he may love
Plural.	Plural.
wir lieben we love	wir lieben we may love
ihr liebet (liebt) you love	ihr liebet you may love
sie lieben they love	sie lieben they may love

*Imperfect.*

Singular.	Singular.
ich liebte I loved	ich liebete I might love
du liebtest thou lovedst	du liebetest thou mightst love
er liebte he loved	er liebete he might love
Plural.	Plural.
wir liebten we loved	wir liebeten we might love
ihr liebtet you loved	ihr liebetet you might love
sie liebten they loved	sie liebeten they might love

*Perfect.*

Singular.	Singular.
ich habe geliebt I have loved	ich habe geliebt I may have loved
du hast geliebt thou hast loved	du habest geliebt thou mayst have loved
er hat geliebt he has loved	er habe geliebt he may have loved
Plural.	Plural.
wir haben geliebt we have loved	wir haben geliebt we may have loved
ihr habt geliebt you have	ihr habet geliebt you may have
sie haben geliebt they have	sie haben geliebt they may

*Pluperfect.**Singular.*

ich hatte geliebt I had loved

du hättest geliebt thou hadst  
er hatte geliebt he had loved*Plural.*wir hatten geliebt we had  
lovedihr hättet geliebt you had  
sie hatten geliebt they had*Singular.*ich hätte geliebt I might have  
loveddu hättest geliebt thou mightst  
er hätte geliebt he might*Plural.*wir hätten geliebt we might  
have lovedihr hättet geliebt you might  
sie hätten geliebt they might*First Future.**Singular.*ich werde lieben I shall love  
du wirst lieben thou wilt love  
er wird lieben he will love*Plural.*wir werden lieben we shall love  
ihr werdet lieben you will love  
sie werden lieben they will*Singular.*ich werde lieben I shall love  
du werdest lieben thou wilt love  
er werde lieben he will love*Plural.*wir werden lieben we shall love  
ihr werdet lieben you will love  
sie werden lieben they will*Second Future.**Singular.*ich werde geliebt haben I shall  
have loved  
du wirst geliebt haben thou  
wilt have loved  
er wird geliebt haben he will  
have loved*Plural.*wir werden geliebt haben we  
shall have loved  
ihr werdet geliebt haben you  
will have loved  
sie werden geliebt haben they  
will have loved*Singular,*ich werde geliebt haben I shall  
have loved  
du werdest geliebt haben thou  
wilt have loved  
er werde geliebt haben he will  
have loved.*Plural.*wir werden geliebt haben we  
shall have loved  
ihr werdet geliebt haben you  
will have loved  
sie werden geliebt haben they  
will have loved

*First Conditional.*

## Singular.

ich würde lieben I should love  
 du würdest lieben thou wouldst love  
 er würde lieben he would love

## Plural.

mir würden lieben we should love  
 ihr würdet lieben you would love  
 sie würden lieben they would love

*Second Conditional.*

## Singular.

ich würde geliebt haben I should have loved  
 du würdest geliebt haben thou wouldst have loved  
 er würde geliebt haben he would have loved

## Plural.

mir würden geliebt haben we should have loved  
 ihr würdet geliebt haben you would have loved  
 sie würden geliebt haben they would have loved

## IMPERATIVE.

## Singular.

liebe (du) love (thou)  
 liebe er let him love  
 liebe sie let her love

## Plural.

lieben wir let us love  
 liebet (ihr) love ye  
 lieben sie let them love

## INFINITIVE.

*Present.*—lieben to love

*Preterite.*—geliebt haben to have loved

*Future.*—lieben werden to be about to love

## PARTICIPLES.

*Present.*—liebend loving

*Preterite.*—geliebt loved

## THE PASSIVE.

*Present.*

## INDICATIVE.

## Singular.

ich werde geliebt I am loved

du wirst geliebt thou art loved

er wird geliebt he is loved

## Plural.

wir werden geliebt we are  
loved

ihr werdet geliebt you are

sie werden geliebt they are

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## Singular.

ich werde geliebt I may be  
loved

du werdest geliebt thou mayest

er werde geliebt he may

## Plural.

wir werden geliebt we may be  
loved

ihr werdet geliebt you may

sie werden geliebt they may

*Imperfect.*

## Singular.

ich wurde geliebt I was loved

du wurdest geliebt thou wast

er wurde geliebt he was

## Plural.

wir wurden geliebt we were  
loved

ihr wurdet geliebt you were

sie wurden geliebt they were

## Singular.

ich würde geliebt I might be  
loved

du würdest geliebt thou mightst

er würde geliebt he might

## Plural.

wir würden geliebt we might  
be loved

ihr würdet geliebt you might

sie würden geliebt they might

*Perfect.*

## Singular.

ich bin geliebt worden I have  
been loveddu bist geliebt worden thou  
hast been loveder ist geliebt worden he has  
been loved

## Singular.

ich sei geliebt worden I may  
have been loveddu seiest geliebt worden thou  
mayest have been loveder sei geliebt worden he may  
have been loved

## Plural.

wir sind geliebt worden we  
have been loved  
ihr seid geliebt worden you  
have been loved  
sie sind geliebt worden they  
have been loved

## Plural.

wir seien geliebt werden we may  
have been loved  
ihr seiet geliebt werden you may  
have been loved  
sie seien geliebt werden they may  
have been loved

*Pluperfect.*

## Singular.

ich war geliebt worden I had  
been loved  
du warst geliebt worden thou  
hadst been loved  
er war geliebt worden he had  
been loved

## Singular.

ich wäre geliebt worden I might  
have been loved  
du wärest geliebt worden thou  
mightst have been loved  
er wäre geliebt worden he might  
have been loved

## Plural.

wir waren geliebt worden we  
had been loved  
ihr wäret geliebt worden you  
had been loved  
sie waren geliebt worden they  
had been loved

## Plural.

wir wären geliebt worden we  
might have been loved  
ihr wäret geliebt worden you  
might have been loved  
sie wären geliebt worden they  
might have been loved

*First Future.*

## Singular.

ich werde geliebt werden I shall  
be loved  
du wirst geliebt werden thou  
wilt be loved  
er wird geliebt werden he will  
be loved

## Singular.

ich werde geliebt werden I shall  
be loved  
du werdest geliebt werden thou  
wilt be loved  
er werde geliebt werden he will  
be loved

## Plural.

wir werden geliebt werden we  
shall be loved  
ihr werdet geliebt werden you  
will be loved  
sie werden geliebt werden they  
will be loved

## Plural.

wir werden geliebt werden we  
shall be loved  
ihr werdet geliebt werden you  
will be loved  
sie werden geliebt werden they  
will be loved

*Second Future.**Singular.*

ich werde geliebt worden sein I  
shall have been loved  
du wirst geliebt worden sein  
thou wilt have been loved  
er wird geliebt worden sein he  
will have been loved

*Singular.*

ich werde geliebt worden sein  
I shall have been loved  
du werdest geliebt worden sein  
thou wilt have been loved  
er werde geliebt worden sein he  
will have been loved

*Plural.*

wir werden geliebt worden sein  
we shall have been loved  
ihr werdet geliebt worden sein  
you will have been loved  
sie werden geliebt worden sein  
they will have been loved

*Plural.*

wir werden geliebt worden sein  
we shall have been loved  
ihr werdet geliebt worden sein  
you will have been loved  
sie werden geliebt worden sein  
they will have been loved

*First Conditional.**Singular.*

ich würde geliebt werden I should be loved  
du würdest geliebt werden thou wouldst be loved  
er würde geliebt werden he would be loved

*Plural.*

wir würden geliebt werden we should be loved  
ihr würdet geliebt werden you would be loved  
sie würden geliebt werden they would be loved

*Second Conditional.**Singular.*

ich würde geliebt worden sein I should have been loved  
du würdest geliebt worden sein thou wouldst have been loved  
er würde geliebt worden sein he would have been loved

*Plural.*

wir würden geliebt worden sein we should have been loved  
ihr würdet geliebt worden sein you would have been loved  
sie würden geliebt worden sein they would have been loved

## IMPERATIVE.

Singular.	Plural.
werde (du) geliebt be (thou) loved	werden wir geliebt let us be loved
werde er geliebt let him be loved	werdet (ihr) geliebt be (ye) loved
werde sie geliebt let her be loved	werden sie geliebt let them be loved

## INFINITIVE.

*Present.*—geliebt werden to be loved

*Preterite.*—geliebt worden sein to have been loved

*Future.*—werden geliebt werden to be about to be loved

## PARTICIPLE.

geliebt loved

So, for exercise, decline loben to praise, achten to esteem, glauben to believe, bilden to form, borgen to borrow, fragen to question, fühlen to feel, reinigen to cleanse, mischen to mix, führen to lead, etc.

E. CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTIVE VERB,  
WITH THE ACCUSATIVE.

sich lieben TO LOVE ONE'S SELF.

*Present Tense.*

## INDICATIVE.

Singular.
ich liebe mich I love myself
du liebst (liebest) dich thou lovest thyself
er liebt (liebet) sich he loves himself

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

Singular.
ich liebe mich I may love my- self
du liebest dich thou mayst love thyself
er liebe sich he may love him- self

## Plural.

wir lieben uns we love our-  
selves  
ihr liebet euch you love your-  
selves  
sie lieben sich they love them-  
selves

## Plural.

wir lieben uns we may love  
ourselves  
ihr liebet euch you may love  
yourselves  
sie lieben sich they may love  
themselves

*Imperfect.*

## Singular.

ich liebte mich I loved my-  
self  
du liebtest dich  
er liebte sich

## Singular.

ich liebete mich I might love  
myself  
du liebetest dich  
er liebete sich

## Plural.

wir liebten uns we loved our-  
selves  
ihr liebtet euch  
sie liebten sich

## Plural.

wir liebten uns we might  
love ourselves  
ihr liebetet euch  
sie liebten sich

*Perfect.*

## Singular.

ich habe mich geliebt I have  
loved myself  
du hast dich geliebt  
er hat sich geliebt

## Singular.

ich habe mich geliebt I may  
have loved myself  
du habest dich geliebt  
er habe sich geliebt

## Plural.

wir haben uns geliebt we have  
loved ourselves  
ihr habt euch geliebt  
sie haben sich geliebt

## Plural.

wir haben uns geliebt we may  
have loved ourselves  
ihr habet euch geliebt  
sie haben sich geliebt

*Pluperfect.*

## Singular.

ich hatte mich geliebt I had  
loved myself  
du hättest dich geliebt  
er hatte sich geliebt

## Singular.

ich hätte mich geliebt I might  
have loved myself  
du hättest dich geliebt  
er hätte sich geliebt

Plural.	Plural.
wir hatten uns geliebt we had loved ourselves	wir hätten uns geliebt we might have loved ourselves
ihr hättet euch geliebt	ihr hättet euch geliebt
sie hatten sich geliebt	sie hätten sich geliebt

## REMARK.

A number of reflective verbs take an impersonal form, for example,  
es ärgert mich I am vexed, es gefällt mir I am pleased.

*First Future.*

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
Singular.	Singular.
ich werde mich lieben I shall love myself	ich werde mich lieben I shall love myself
du wirst dich lieben	du werdest dich lieben
er wird sich lieben	er werde sich lieben
Plural.	Plural.
wir werden uns lieben we shall love ourselves	wir werden uns lieben we shall love ourselves
ihr werdet euch lieben	ihr werdet euch lieben
sie werden sich lieben	sie werden sich lieben

*Second Future.*

Singular.	Singular.
ich werde mich geliebt haben I shall have loved myself	ich werde mich geliebt haben I shall have loved myself
du wirst dich geliebt haben	du werdest dich geliebt haben
er wird sich geliebt haben	er werde sich geliebt haben
Plural.	Plural.
wir werden uns geliebt haben we shall have loved ourselves	wir werden uns geliebt haben we shall have loved ourselves
ihr werdet euch geliebt haben	ihr werdet euch geliebt haben
sie werden sich geliebt haben	sie werden sich geliebt haben

wemig-  
ves

ample

hall

all

### Conditional.

#### Present Singular.

ich würde mich lieben I should  
love myself  
du würdest dich lieben  
er würde sich lieben

#### Plural.

wir würden uns lieben we  
should love ourselves

ihr würdet euch lieben  
sie würden sich lieben

#### Past.

#### Singular.

ich würde mich geliebt haben  
should have loved myself  
du würdest dich geliebt haben  
er würde sich geliebt haben

#### Plural.

wir würden uns geliebt haben  
we should have loved ourselves

ihr würdet euch geliebt haben  
sie würden sich geliebt haben

### IMPERATIVE.

#### Singular.

liebe dich love thyself  
liebe er sich let him love him-  
self  
liebe sie sich let her love her-  
self

#### Plural.

liebt or liebet euch love your-  
selves  
lieben sie sich let them love  
themselves

### F. CONJUGATION OF AN IMPERSONAL VERB.

Es ist there is, es giebt there is or there are.

### INDICATIVE.

#### Present.

es ist there is es giebt there is or there are

#### Imperfect.

es war there was es gab there was (were)

#### Perfect.

es ist gewesen there has been es hat gegeben there has (have)  
been

#### Pluperfect.

es war gewesen there had been es hatte gegeben there had been

#### Future.

es wird sein there will be es wird geben there will be

*Conditional.*

es würde sein there would be    es würde gehen there would be

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

*Present.*

es sei there may be    es gebe there may be

*Imperfect.*

es wäre there were    es gäbe there were

*Perfect.*

es sei gewesen there may have been, etc.    es habe gegeben there may have been, etc.

## LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL IRREGULAR VERBS.\*

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past. Part.</i>
backen to bake, bäckt, bäckt .....	buck or backte	gebacken
befehlen to command, befehlst, <i>imp.</i> befehl .....	befahl	befohlen
beginnen to begin .....	begann	begonnen
beißen to bite .....	biss	gebissen
besinnen (sich) to recollect (one's-self) .....	besann	besonnen
besitzen to possess .....	besaß	beseßen
betrügen to deceive .....	betrog	betrogen
biegen to bend .....	bog	gebogen
bieten to offer .....	bot	geboten
binden to bind .....	band	gebunden
bitten to beg .....	bat	gebeten
blasen to blow .....	blies	geblasen
bleiben to remain .....	blieb	geblieben
brechen to break .....	brach	gebrochen
brennen to burn .....	brannte	gebrannt
bringen to bring .....	brachte	gebracht
denken to think .....	dachte	gedacht
empfangen to receive, empfängt, empfängt .....	empfang	empfangen

\* All words of rare occurrence, as well as some verbs used regularly and irregularly, are here omitted.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past. Part.</i>
empfehlen to recommend, empfehlt empfehlst, <i>imp.</i> empfehl .....	empfohl	empfohlen
empfinden to feel .....	empfanb	empfunben
entrinnen to escape .....	entrann	entronnen
erschrecken to be frightened, erschrickst, <i>imp.</i> erschrick .....	erschraf	erschrocken
essen to eat, issest, isst .....	aß	geessen
fahren to drive, to go out in a carriage, fährst .....	fuhr	gefahren
fallen to fall, fällst, fällt .....	fiel	gefallen
fangen to catch, fängst, fängt .....	fang	gefangen
fechten to fight, fichtst, ficht .....	focht	gefochten
finden to find .....	fanb	gefunden
fliegen to fly .....	flog	geflogen
fliehen to flee .....	floh	geflohen
fließen to flow .....	floss	geflossen
fressen to devour, eat, <i>imp.</i> friss ..	fraß	gefressen
frieren to freeze .....	fror	gefroren
geben to give, giebst, <i>imp.</i> gib ..	gab	gegeben
gebieten to command .....	geböt	gegeben
gehen to go, walk .....	ging	gegangen
gelingen to succeed ( <i>impers.</i> ) ....	gelang	gelungen
gelten to be worth, giltst .....	galt	gegolten
genesen to recover .....	genas	genesen
genießen to enjoy .....	genoss	genossen
gefallen to please .....	gefieł	gefallen
geschehen to happen ( <i>impersonal</i> ), 3 <i>pers. pres</i> es geschieht .....	geschah	geschehen
gewinnen to gain .....	gewann	gewonnen
gießen to pour .....	goss	gegossen
gleichen to be like .....	glich	geglichen
graben to dig, gräbst .....	grub	gegraben
halten to hold, hältst .....	hielt	gehalten
hängen to hang, hängst, hängt ..	hing	gehangen
heißen to be called .....	hieß	geheißen
helfen to help, hilfst, hilft, <i>imp.</i> hilf	half	geholfen
kennen to know (a person) .....	kannte	gekannt
klingen to sound .....	klang	geklingen
kommen to come .....	kam	gekommen
kriechen to creep .....	kroch	gekrochen

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past. Part.</i>
laufen to run, <i>imp.</i> lauf, läufst, läuffst	lief	gelaufen
leiden to suffer .....	litt	gelitten
leihen to lend .....	lieh	geliehen
lesen to read, liesest, lieset, <i>imp.</i> lies	las	gelesen
liegen to lie (to be situated).....	lag	gelegen
lügen to lie (to tell a falsehood)	log	gelogen
mahlen to grind .....	mahlte	gemahlen
** malen to paint, is regular.		
meiden to avoid .....	mied	gemieden
messen to measure, missest, mißt..	maß	gemessen
nehmen to take, nimmst, nimmt, <i>imp.</i> nimm .....	nahm	genommen
nennen to name.....	nannte	genannt
pfeifen to whistle .....	pfiß	gepfeifen
rathen to advise, rätst, rätth.....	rieth	gerathen
reiben to rub .....	rieb	gerieben
reißen to tear .....	riss	gerissen
reiten to ride (on horseback) ...	ritt	geritten
rennen to run .....	rannte	gerannt
riechen to smell.....	roch	gerochen
rufen to call .....	rief	gerufen
scheiden to separate .....	schied	geschieden
scheinen to appear, shine, seem...	schien	geschienen
schelten to scold, schiltst, schilt ...	schalt	gescholten
schießen to shoot .....	schoss	geschossen
schlafen to sleep, schläfst, schläft...	schlief	geschlafen
schlagen to beat, schlägst, schlägt...	schlug	geschlagen
schleifen to grind .....	schliff	geschliffen
schließen to shut, lock, conclude..	schloß	geschlossen
schmeißen to sling .....	schmiss	geschmissen.
schneiden to cut.....	schnitt	geschnitten
schreiben to write .....	schrieb	geschrieben
schreien to cry .....	schrie	geschrieen
schweigen to be silent .....	schwie	geschwiegen
schwimmen to swim .....	schwam	geschwommen
schwingen to swing .....	schwang	geschwungen
sehen to see, siehst, sieht, <i>imp.</i> seh	sah	gesehen
senden to send .....	sandte	gesandt
sieden to boil .....	sott	gesotten
singen to sing .....	sang	gesungen

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
sinken to sink .....	sank	gesunken
sitzen to sit .....	sas	geseßen
spinnen to spin .....	spann	gesponnen
sprechen to speak, sprichst, spricht, <i>imp.</i> sprich .....	sprach	gesprochen
stechen to sting, stichst, sticht .....	stach	gestochen
stehen to stand .....	stand	gestanden
stehlen to steal, stiehst, stiehlt .....	stahl	gestohlen
steigen to mount .....	stieg	gestiegen
sterben to die, stirbst, stirbt, <i>imp.</i> stirb .....	starb	gestorben
stoßen to push .....	stieß	gestoßen
streiten to contend .....	stritt	gestritten
thun to do .....	that	gethan
tragen to carry, trägst, trägt .....	trug	getragen
treffen to hit, meet, triffst, trifft .....	traf	getroffen
treten to tread, trittst, <i>imp.</i> tritt .....	trat	getreten
trinken to drink .....	trank	getrunken
verbieten to forbid .....	verbot	verbotten
vergessen to forget, vergißest .....	vergaß	vergeßen
vergleichen to compare .....	verglich	verglichen
verlieren to lose .....	verlor	verloren
verbergen to conceal, verbirgst, ver- birgt, <i>imp.</i> verbirg .....	verbarg	verborgen
verlassen to leave, to quit, ver- lässest, verläßt, <i>imp.</i> verlass .....	verließ	verlassen
verschwinden to disappear .....	verschwand	verschwunden
wachsen to grow, wächst .....	wuchs	gewachsen
wägen, <i>act.</i> & wiegen, <i>neut.</i> , to weigh .....	wog	gewogen
waschen to wash, wäschest .....	wusch	gewaschen
weichen to yield .....	wich	gewichen
wenden to turn ( <i>neut.</i> & reflect.) .....	wandte	gewandt
werfen to throw, wirfst, wirft .....	warf	geworfen
wissen to know (a thing) <i>imp.</i> wisse, ich weiß, du weißt, er weiß .....	wußte	gewußt
ziehen to draw .....	zog	gezogen
zwingen to compel .....	zwang	gezwungen

**PREPOSITIONS (Verhältnisswörter) WHICH GOVERN  
THE GENITIVE.**

Anstatt or statt instead of	rücksichtlich	} with regard to
außerhalb without	hinsichtlich	
innerhalb within	mittelft	} by means of
oberhalb above	vermittelft	
unterhalb below	ungeachtet notwithstanding	
diesseits this side	unweit not far from	
jenseits the other side	vermöge by means of	
kraft by the power of	während during	
laut according to	wegen because	

**PREPOSITIONS WHICH GOVERN THE GENITIVE AND DATIVE.**

*längs* along, *troß* in spite of, *zufolge* in consequence.

*Unweit*, *mittelft*, *kraft* und *während*,  
*laut*, *vermöge*, *ungeachtet*,  
*Oberhalb* und *unterhalb*,  
*Diesseits*, *jenseits*, *halben*, *wegen*,  
*Statt*, auch *längs*, *zufolge*, *troß*  
*Stehen* mit dem Genitiv  
 Oder auf die Frage: *wessen*?  
 Doch ist hier nicht zu vergessen,  
 Daff bei diesen letztern drei  
 Auch der Dativ richtig sei

**PREPOSITIONS WHICH GOVERN THE DATIVE.**

aus of, from	nächst, zunächst next
außer out of, besides	nebst together with
bei with, by, near	ob at, on account of
binnen within	sammt together with
entgegen against	seit since
gegenüber opposite to	von by, of, from
gemäß according to	zu at, to
mit with	zuwider against, in oppo-
<i>nach</i> after, according to	sition

## Daphnis an die Quelle.

Nach dir schmachte' ich, zu dir eile' ich, du geliebte Quelle du!  
 Aus dir schöpfe' ich, bei dir ruh' ich, sehe' dem Spiel der Wellen  
 zu  
 Mit dir scherze' ich, von dir lerne ich, helter durch das Leben  
 wallen,  
 Angelacht von Frühlingsblumen und begrüßt von Nachtigallen.

## PREPOSITIONS WHICH GOVERN THE ACCUSATIVE.

bis till, until	gegen to, towards, against
durch through	ohne without
entlang along	um round, about, for
für instead of, for	wider against, in opposition to

## Philemon an seinen Freund.

Durch dich ist die Welt mir schön, ohne dich würd' ich sie  
 hassen;  
 Für dich leb' ich ganz allein, um dich will ich gern erblassen;  
 Gegen dich soll kein Verläumder ungestraft sich je vergehn;  
 Wider dich kein Feind sich waffnen, ich will dir zur Seite stehn.

PREPOSITIONS WHICH GOVERN THE DATIVE  
AND ACCUSATIVE.

an at, on, near, in	über above: over
auf at, upon	unter under, among, beneath
hinter behind	vor before, at
in in, into	zwischen between
neben near, by the side of	

## EXAMPLES:—

*with the Dative upon the question *was? where?**

Wir sitzen an dem Tische	we are seated near the table:
" hinter der Mauer	" behind the wall
" auf dem Hause	" upon the house
" neben dir	" near you

Ueber dem Spiegel!      Above the looking-glass

Unter dem Fenster      Under the window  
Vor dem Schranke      Before the cupboard

Zwischen den Wänden      Between the walls

*with the Accusative upon the question wohin? whither?*

Sitzen sie sich an den Tisch	sit down by the table
"    hinter die Mauer	"    behind the wall
"    auf das Haus	"    upon the house
"    neben mich	"    near me

Ueber den Spiegel	Above the looking glass
Unter das Fenster	Under the window
Vor den Schrank	Before the cupboard
Zwischen die Wände	Between the walls

Learn by heart the following verse:—

Nich, dich, ihn, es, sie,  
Brauch als Dativ nie! are the Dative never.  
Mir, dir, ihm, ihr, ihnen,  
Müssen immer dazu dienen. these are Dative ever.

An, auf, hinter, neben, in  
Ueber, unter, vor und zwischen  
Stehen bei dem Acusativ  
Wenn man fragen will wohin?  
Bei dem Dativ stehn sie so,  
Dass man nur kann fragen wo?

### CONJUNCTIONS (Bindewörter).

Und and, auch also, too, nicht allein—sondern auch not only  
—but also, wie auch as also, ferner further, farther, aber but,  
allein but, als as, also so, thus, therefore, da since, as,  
daher therefore, dann then, darum on that account, daß that,

denn for, deshalb for that reason, deswegen therefore, doch yet, nevertheless, however, falls or im Falle in case that, folglich consequently, indem while, since, indeffen however, in the mean while, ingleichen likewise, mithin consequently, ob if, whether, obgleich though, although, seit or seitdem since, sondern but, sonst else, weil because, wie how, wo where, zwar indeed, u. s. w. etc.

### INTERJECTIONS (Empfindungs Wörter).

Ach! ah! hey! juchhey! ah! ha! hurrah! (joy)  
 ach! oh! o weh or aueh! alas! O dear! (grief)  
 ey! o! ah! haha! ah! (surprise)  
 pfui! fi! fie! (disgust)  
 st! st! pst! still! hst! hush! (silence).  
 halt den Dieb! stop thief;  
 Feuer! Feuer! fire! fire! zu Hülfe! help!  
 Polizei! police! Platz da! make place!  
 Poß tausend! the deuce!  
 Gott sei Dank! thank God!

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# THE CATECHISM.

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## I. ARTICLES. — *Geschlechtswörter.*

1. How many articles are there in German? — Two, the definite *der* the, and the indefinite *ein* or *einer* a, an.

2. How is the definite article declined? — In three genders, masculine, feminine, and neuter; as, m. *ein* or *einer*, f. *eine*, n. *ein* or *eines*.

3. What difference is there between *ein* and *einer*, *ein* and *eines*? — *Ein* is used with nouns, but *einer*, *eines* in reference to a noun; as, *ein Haus* a house; *hier ist einer* here is one, i. e. one man (*Mann*). Have you a knife? *Hier ist eines* here is one, i. e. one knife.

4. How is the definite article declined? — Likewise in three genders; as, *der*, *die*, *das*.

5. What is *to a* before a masculine noun? — *Einem*; as, *einem Baume* to a tree.

6. What is *of a* before a feminine noun? — *Einer*; as, *einer Frau* of a woman.

7. What is *to the* before a masculine noun? — *Dem*; as, *dem Herrn* to the gentleman.\*

8. What is *of the* before a masculine noun? — *Des*; as, *des Freundes* of the friend.

9. In what manner are articles used with nouns? — The articles must agree with the nouns to which they belong in gender, number and case; as, *der Vater* the father, *die Mutter* the mother, *das Kind* the child.

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\* *Gentleman* is always translated with *Herr*.

10. Is the article sometimes put between the adjective and noun, as in "half a sheet, all the year?" — The article is always put before the adjective followed by a noun; as, ein halber Bogen, das ganze Jahr.

11. In English no article is used before nouns in a universal sense; is this the same in German? — In German the definite article is generally used in this case; as, der Mensch ist sterblich man is mortal.

12. How do you translate: I have left the book, pen and pencil upon the table? — Ich habe das Buch, die Feder und den Bleistift auf dem Tische gelassen. The article is repeated before nouns of different gender.

13. How do you translate: Give me *some* paper, pens and ink? — Geben Sie mir Papier, Federn und Tinte (or Dinte). The article is omitted whenever the substantive expresses a part of a quantity of things.

14. May I not translate also: Geben Sie mir etwas Papier, etwas Tinte (or Dinte)? — It gives the same sense, and to the plural Federn may be added einige; as, geben Sie mir einige Federn.

## II. NOUNS SUBSTANTIVES. — Hauptwörter.

### DECLENSIONS.

1. How many declensions of substantives are there in German? — On this point there is great discrepancy of opinion. The most renowned German grammarians are *Adelung* and *Heyse*; the former makes eight declensions including the proper names, the latter makes five not including the proper names, and in more modern editions of his grammar these five declensions are reduced to three. Others have made only one, and some modern Grammarians have

adopted two kinds of declensions, viz. a strong (*starke*) and a weak (*schwache*). The number *four*, which Meidinger and others and we also have adopted, is probably the best adapted for practice, vide p. 22.

2. How is the declension of a noun determined? — By the ending of the nominative plural, which is in the first declension like the nominative singular, and takes in the second *e*, in the third *en* or *n*, in the fourth *er*; as, *der Engel* the angel, *die Engel*; *das Pferd* the horse, *die Pferde*; *der Fürst* the prince, *die Fürsten*; and *das Auge* the eye, *die Augen*; *der Geist* the spirit, *die Geister*.

3. There are some general rules for declining nouns; do the feminines in the singular admit of a change of termination? — All feminines are unchangeable in the singular; as, *die Freiheit* the liberty.

4. How does the genitive singular generally end? — In *s* or *es*; as, *des Engels*, *des Pferdes*, *des Auges*, *des Geistes*.

5. Which substantives have their genitive singular invariably ending in *es*? — Those which in nominative end in *s*, *ß*, *ff*, *z*, *ß*; as, *der Hals* the neck, *des Halses*.

6. How terminate nouns, whose genitive singular is *es*, their dative singular? — They take *e*; as, *der Hals* the neck, *des Halses*, *dem Halse*.

7. Which case is the accusative mostly like? — The nominative; as, *der Engel*, *den Engel*; nom. pl. *die Engel*, acc. pl. *die Engel*.

8. Under which declension falls the principal part of nouns? — Under the second and third declension.

9. Do any words modify their vowels in the plural? — Words of this description occur in all declensions, but not frequently in the third.

10. What change undergo the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*? — They are changed into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*; as, *der Faden* the thread, *die Fäden*; *der Baum* the tree, *die Bäume*; *der Storch* the stork, *die Störche*; *der Strauch* the shrub, *die Sträucher*; *der Wurm*

the worm, die Würmer. Die Noth want, of the third declension forms die Nöth<sup>n</sup> which is however seldom used.

*On the first Declension.*

11. What are the endings of the genitive singular and dative plural? — They are s and n; as, des Engels, den Engeln.

12. Do the other cases change their termination? — They do not.

13. Do all infinitives employed as nouns belong to this declension? — They do and they are of the neuter gender; as, das Lesen the reading, das Zeichnen the drawing.

*On the second Declension.*

14. What is the ending of the genitive singular? — It is es; as, des Baumes.

15. What is the most general ending of the cases in this declension? — It is e; as, dat. sing. dem Baume, nom. pl. die Bäume, gen. pl. der Bäume, accus. pl. die Bäume.

*On the third Declension.*

16. What is the general ending of the genitive singular? — It is en and n, or es and s; as, des Fürsten of the prince, des Ohres of the ear.

17. How do nouns, which take s in the genitive, form the dative singular and nominative plural? — They have the dative singular unaltered, and take n in the nominative plural; as, der Bauer the peasant, gen. des Bauers, dat. dem Bauer, nom. pl. die Bauern.

18. What are the most general endings in the third declension? — The most general endings are en and n; as, der Fürst, des Fürsten, dem Fürsten, etc.

*On the fourth Declension.*

19. What is the ending of the genitive singular? — It is *es*; as, *der Leib* the body, *des Leibes*.

20. What letter occurs exclusively in all terminations of the plural of this declension? — The letter *r*; as, *die Leiber*, *der Leiber*, etc.

**NOUNS WHICH VARY THEIR DECLENSIONS AND GENDERS  
ACCORDING TO THEIR SIGNIFICATION.**

1. Some nouns vary their genders according to their signification, others also their declensions, and others vary both. What difference is there between *die Bände*, *die Bänder*, and *die Bände*? — *Die Bände* means the volumes, from *der Band*; *die Bänder* the ribbons, from *das Band*, and *die Bände* the bands, fetters, from *das Band*.

2. What is the plural of *der Bauer* the peasant, and of *das Bauer* the cage? — *Die Bauern* the peasants, *die Bauer* the cages.

3. Of what gender is *Bruch* with the *u* short, meaning the fracture, or break; and of what gender is *Bruch* with the *u* long, meaning the marsh, fen, brook? — The former is masculine; we say, *der Bruch*, pl. *die Brüche*, the fracture; the latter is neuter, we say, *das Bruch*, pl. *die Brucher*, the marshes.

4. What means *der Erbe* and what *das Erbe*? — *Der Erbe*, pl. *die Erben*, the heir, *das Erbe* the inheritance; but its plural *die Erbe* is obsolete, and they use instead of it *die Erbschaften* from the singular *die Erbschaft*.

5. What is the difference between *die Gesichte* and *die Gesichter*? — Both are derived from *das Gesicht*, but *die Gesichte* means the visions, and *die Gesichter*, faces, looks.

6. Does *Heide* vary its gender according to the double signification of the word? — We say, *der Heide* the heathen, but *die Heide* the heath; the plural for both is *die Heiden* meaning the heathens or the heaths.

7. What is the difference between *der Kaper* and *die Kaper*? — *Der Kaper* means the pirate, pl. *die Kaper*; but *die Kaper*, sing. fem., is the caper (pickle) and has *die Kapern* in the plural.

8. How do you distinguish *der Kunde* and *die Kunde*? — *Der Kunde*, pl. *die Kunden*, is the customer; *die Kunde* is knowledge and has no plural.

9. What is the plural of *das Land*? — *Die Länder* countries, states; and *die Lande* land, provinces.

10. What is the singular of *die Leiter* the guides, and *die Leitern* the ladders? — *Der Leiter* the guide, *die Leiter* the ladder.

11. May I say as well *der Reis* or *das Reis*? — *Der Reis* signifies the rice and has no plural; *das Reis* is the twig or shoot, pl. *die Reiser* the twigs.

12. What is the plural of *der Schild* the shield, and of *das Schild* the sign-board? — *Die Schilde* the shields, and *die Schilder* the sign-boards.

13. Mention the important distinction between *der See* and *die See*. — *Der See*, pl. *die Seen*, is the lake; *die See*, pl. *die Seen*, the sea.

14. Is *der Sprosse* and *die Sprosse* the same? — *Der Sprosse* is the sprig or sprout, *die Sprosse* the step of a ladder; the plural of both is *die Sprossen*.

15. What difference is there between *der Stift* and *das Stift*? — *Der Stift* is the tag or peg, *das Stift* the convent, foundation; the plural of both is *die Stifte*, but of *das Stift* may also be formed *die Stifter*.

16. How do you distinguish *der Thor* and *das Thor*? — *Der Thor* is the fool, pl. *die Thoren*; *das Thor* the gate, pl. *die Thore*.

17. What are the plurals of *das Wort*? — *Die Worte* words, (connected) speech, and *die Wörter* words (taken singly).

18. Why do we say for dictionary *Wörterbuch*, not *Wortebuch*? — Because in a dictionary, words are considered not connected, but single.

19. Is there any difference between *die Zölle* and *die Sohle*? — *Die Sohle* signifies the inches, *die Zölle* the tolls; the singular of both is the same, *der Zoll* the inch, or the toll.

#### DECLENSION OF PROPER NAMES.

1. Are proper names declined? — The best modern authors do not add terminations to all cases of proper names, and the declining of them is indeed so much disused, that it is considered as affected, and rendering the style awkward.

2. Only the genitive singular is in modern authors found distinguished by a termination, and by what? — By *s* or *ens*.

3. How then do we translate, the works of Homer, or Luther? — *Die Werke Homers, Luthers*.

4. Do not some names take the apostrophic 's? — Names ending in a vowel take this; as, *Cicero's, Salomo's*.

5. What names take the termination *ens*? — Names ending in *s*, *sch*, *ß*, *ff*, *x*, *z*.

6. How then do you translate, go to the house of Schulz, of Voss, of Hirsch? — *Gehen Sie nach Schulzens, Vossens, Hirschs Hause*.

7. This ending *ens* too is more used in conversation, than in the grave style, and it is often unpleasant to the ear, as if I would add it to *Socrates, Ulysses*, etc. Modern authors avoid this termination, and all cases of proper names may no doubt be expressed without the help of terminations. *From what are the cases of proper names understood, when*

their terminations are omitted?—From their position in a sentence; from other words preceding, which are declined and mark a quality, rank, etc.; also from prepositions, with which they are joined; as, he bought the horse of Lieutenant Schulz, Voss, Hirsch, er kaufte das Pferd des Lieutenant Schulz, Voss, Hirsch. He spoke to my sister and Hans, er sprach mit meiner Schwester und Hans.

8. What other manner is there to mark the cases of proper names?—The use of the definite article.

9. As for instance; the sentence, "Brutus killed Cæsar," may, according to the generality of grammarians, be translated Brutus tödtete Cäsar. But how would modern authors write?—Brutus tödtete den Cäsar.

10. How do we translate, "who was the greatest hero after Alexander?"—Wer war der größte Held nach dem, or simply nach Alexander?

#### GENDER OF NOUNS.

1. How many genders are there in German?—Three, the masculine, feminine, and neuter.

2. What double method has the German language for distinguishing the sex of substantives?—The attending to their significations and to their endings.

3. The reference to the significations of words being the first way of distinguishing their genders, what nouns are, from their significations, of the masculine gender? The nouns of *male persons*, and male animals, gods, angels, and spirits, as well as all names expressing any office, dignity, quality, station, or implements used by mechanics; next all words of stones, months, days, etc.; as, der Löwe the lion, der Bürger the citizen, der Hammer the hammer, der Diamant the diamond, der Ostwind the east wind, der Sommer the summer, der Mai the May, der Sonntag the Sunday, der Lachs the salmon.

4. What nouns are, from their significations, of the

feminine gender?—The nouns of *female persons*, and female animals; the substantives expressing the dignities, relations, qualities, functions, and implements of art peculiar to the female sex; as well as words which denote rivers, fruits, etc.; as, *die Dichterin* the poetess, *die Nadel* the needle, *die Oder* the Oder, *die Nuß* the nut, *die Pflaume* the plum, *die Birne* the pear, *die Rose* the rose.

5. What nouns are, from their significations, of the neuter gender?—The nouns of countries, towns, and villages; of metals, of most collectives, all infinitives when used as substantives, and the letters of the alphabet; as, *England* England, *London*, *das Gold* gold, *das Eisen* iron.

6. The second method of distinguishing the genders of nouns being the referring to their endings; of what gender are the substantives ending in *en*, *nung*, and *uch*?—Of the masculine gender; as, *der Hafen* the harbour, *der Magen*, the stomach, *der Ursprung* the origin, *der Hauch* the breath.

7. What terminations denote the feminine gender?—The terminations *heit*, *keit*, *schaft*, *uth*, and most nouns terminated by a vowel are likewise of this gender; as, *die Kindheit* the childhood, *die Güte* the kindness, *die Freundschaft* the friendship, *die Fluth* the flood, high tide, *die Rede* the speech, *die Größe* the greatness.

8. What syllables distinguish the neuter gender of nouns?—Most words beginning with *ge* or concluding with *thum* and *ich* are of the neuter gender; as *das Geäder* the veins, *das Alterthum* antiquity, *das Loch* the hole.

9. Of which gender are substantives in *iff*?—Of the feminine or neuter gender; as, *die Finsterniß*, *das Gedächtniß* memory.

10. I say *das Haus*, but *die Hausthür*; what is the reason of the latter being put in the feminine gender, when the former is neuter?—When a word is composed of two substantives the gender is deduced from the terminating one; as, *der Wetterhahn* the weathercock, *das Stadthaus* townhouse.

11. Why is *Fräulein* of the neuter gender?—It is the diminutive of *Frau*, and all diminutives are of the neuter gender; as, *das Söhnchen* the little son, from the son; *das Knäbchen* the little boy, from *der Knabe* the boy; *das Kindlein* the little child, from *das Kind* the child.

12. Is *Fräulein* always neuter?—The word in itself is indeed always neuter; and I say always, *das Fräulein*. In the progress of a sentence, however, the grammatical neuter gender of this word is no longer attended to, but the feminine sex of the person expressed; as, *ich schrieb an Fräulein Schultz und bat sie (not es) mir das Buch zu leihen* I wrote to the Honorable Miss Schultz, and requested her to lend me the book.

#### FORMATION OF NOUNS.

1. How are nouns divided as regards their formation?—In primitive and derivative.

2. How are derivative nouns formed?—By derivation from and composition with other words, and with syllables called affixes and prefixes.

3. From what kinds of words may nouns be derived?—First, from *verbs* when they are called verbal nouns. As in English participles may be used as substantives, so may also infinitives in German; as, the reading *das Lesen*, the feeling *das Fühlen*. Adjectives may be likewise converted into substantives, the nouns being understood; as, *der Weise* the wise man, *die Weise* the wise woman, *der Verwandte* the male relative, *die Verwandte* the female relative. *Interjections* may be used also as substantives; as, *Wehe!* or *Weh!* wo! or woe! may be introduced in this manner: *das eine Wehe ist vorüber, aber es kommen noch zwei Wehen* one woe is past, but two woes more come hereafter, *Apocalypse c. ix. x. 12; er klagte mir sein Wehe* he complained of his misfortune. Moreover *nouns* proceed frequently from other nouns; as, *der Künstler* the artist, from *die Kunst* the art.

4. With what kinds of words are nouns often composed ? — With other nouns, and also with adjectives, verbs, adverbs, and prepositions ; as, *Waterland* native country, *Neujahr* new year, *Wohltbat* benefit, *Vormittag* forenoon.

5. What are *prefixes* ? — The meanings of words, in almost all languages, are susceptible of modifications by the help of certain syllables put either before or after original words. Now, those put before original words are called prefixes.

6. Which German prefixes correspond to the English *in*, *arch*, *mis*, or *dis* ? — The syllables *un*, *erz*, *miss* ; as, *die Unanbbarkeit* the ingratitude, *ein Erzbischof* an archbishop, *das Mißtrauen* the mistrust or distrust.

7. What is the import of the prefixed syllable *ur* ? — It gives the word an enlarged sense ; as, *ein Urenkel* a great grandson, *ein Urgroßvater* a great grandfather, *Urvorfahren* ancestors, *uralt* very old.

8. What are affixes or postfixes ? — Syllables put after nouns to modify their meanings ; as, *den* and *sein*, *er*, *in*, or *inn*, *e*, *el*, *heit*, *feit*, *niss*, *sal*, *schaft*, *thum*, *ung*.

9. Of what use are the syllables *den* and *sein* ? — They serve to form diminutives ; as, *das Söhnchen* the little son, from *der Sohn* the son, *das Kindlein* the babe, from *das Kind* the child.

10. Are diminutives frequently used in German ? — They are not ; instead of diminutives made by terminations, the adjective *klein* little is generally added to nouns ; as, *der kleine Knabe* instead of *das Knäbchen* or *Knäblein* the little boy,

11. What signifies the affix *er* ? — It denotes the business or profession of a male person ; as, *der Gärtner* the gardener, from *der Garten* the garden.

12. How are nouns affected by the affix *in* or *inn* ? — Masculine nouns are thereby changed into feminine ; as, *die Fürstin* (or *Fürstinn*) the princess, from *der Fürst* the prince ; *die Königin* (or *Königinn*) the queen, from *der König* he king.

13. What denote the affixes *e*, *ei*, *heit*, *feit*, *niff*, *fal*, *fchaft*, *thum*, *ung*?—they denote the quality, character, dignity, etc., of persons or things.

14. To which English terminations do they correspond?—The termination *e* corresponds to *ness*, *ei* to *ty*, *heit* to *hood*, *feit* to *ude*, or *ness*, *niff* to *ness*, *fal* to *ion*, *fchaft* to *ship* or *ance*, *thum* to *dom* or *ty*, *ung* to *ing*.

15. Give a few examples.—Die Größe the greatness, from groß great; die Kinderei the puerility, from das Kind the child, pl. die Kinder; die Kindheit the childhood, die Seligkeit the beatitude, from selig happy, and die Dankbarkeit the thankfulness, from dankbar thankful; die Finsterniß the darkness; die Trübsal affliction; die Freundschaft the friendship, and die Bekanntschaft the acquaintance, from bekannt acquainted; das Alterthum the antiquity, and das Herzogthum the dukedom; die Lesung the reading, from lesen to read; die Beantwortung the answering, from beantworten to answer.

16. We spell with an *h* words as Stahl steel, Strahl ray or beam of light, Denkmahl monument, should then Trübsal affliction not have likewise *h* before *l*?—The affix *sal* is always spelt without *h*.

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### III. ADJECTIVES (Eigenschaftswörter).

1. What is an adjective?—It is a word that cannot stand by itself, but always refers to some substantive expressed or understood, and is added to nouns to denote the quality, form, etc.; as, ein nützliches Buch a useful book, ein runder Tisch a round table.

2. In English an adjective is not varied, is it the same in German?—When it is combined with the substantive by *then auxiliary verb sein*, it is indeclinable; as, der Tisch ist gut

the table is good, die Feder ist gut the pen is good, das Buch ist gut the book is good; but when it is placed before the substantive it is declined, and must agree with it in gender, number, and case.

### DECLENSIONS OF ADJECTIVES.

3. How many declensions of adjectives are there?—Adjectives are declined in three different forms, according as they are preceded or not preceded by articles and pronouns, which include the articles.

4. Which are these three declensions?—The first comprehends adjectives which are without any article; the second, those which are with the indefinite article, and the third, those which are with the definite article.

5. Which are the endings of the *first* form, when no article precedes the adjective?—Its endings are like those of the definite article *der, die, das*.

6. Decline *rother Wein* red wine, *schöne Frucht* fine fruit, *großes Feld* large field.

7. May the genitive not be *rothen Weines* instead of *rothes Weines*?—In the masculine and neuter, the genitive takes either *es* or *en*, the harmony of the sentence and good usage decide the choice; but, generally, the latter ending is preferred, because the repetition of the same ending *es* is thereby avoided. Thus we say more generally, *stehenden Füßes*, than *stehendes Füßes* immediately (literally, being on my legs).

8. Which are the endings of the *second* form, in which the adjective is preceded by the indefinite article?—The nominative and accusative sing. agree with the first form; the genitive and dative with the third. The plural is formed in the same manner as without any article.

9. Decline *ein weiser Mann* a wise man, *eine große Stadt* a large town, *ein kleines Haus* a small house.

10. Which are the endings of the *third* form, in which the definite article *der, die, das*, precedes the adjective?—The nominative singular of all genders, and the accusative of the feminine and neuter end in *e*; all the other cases end in *n*, as does the plural for all three genders.

11. Decline *der gute Mann* the good man, *die schöne Frucht* the fine fruit, *das große Feld* the large field.

12. Natives of the south of Germany often use the termination *e* instead of *n* in all cases of the plural of the third form of adjectives: as, *die gute Männer*. Is this right?—It is not grammatical; it should be *die guten Männer*.

13. Sometimes several adjectives come together before a substantive, do then all of them follow the same form?—If the first of such adjectives has the first form, like *guter*, the rest of adjectives added follow the second form; as, gen. sing. *gutes, rothen, alten Weines*; dat. sing. *gutem, rothen, alten Weine*; gen. pl. *guter, rothen, alten Weine*. The recurrence of *s, m, r* is avoided for the sake of euphony. If the first of several adjectives stands in the second form, the rest take the second; and if it stands in the third, the rest follow likewise the third form; as, *eines guten, alten, klugen Mannes*; *des guten, alten, rothen Weines*.

14. How are adjectives declined when preceded by the personal pronouns, the possessives and the indefinite *kein* no, *viel* much, *wenig* few, little, *mehr* more?—According to the second form; as, *ich armer Mann* I poor man; *du gute Frau* thou good wife; *mir armen Mann* to me poor man; *meinem eigenen Hause* to my own house; *kein ehrlicher Mann* no honest man. So likewise when several adjectives follow one another; as, *dein guter, alter, ehrlicher Vater* thy good, old, honest father.

15. How are adjectives declined when they follow *derjenige* that, *derselbe* the same, *dieser* this, *jener* that, *jeder* every, *solcher* such, *welcher* who, *alle* all, *beide* both?—After

the third form; as, *dieser kluge Mann* this prudent man; *dieser alte, brave Mann* this old, brave man.

16. May one say as well *alle gute Menschen* as *alle guten Menschen*? — After *alle* all, *manche* many, *etliche* and *einige* some, the nom. and accus. pl. may end in *e* instead of *n*, but the other cases follow the rule; as, *alle übrige fremde Gäste*  *kamen* all the other strange guests arrived.

17. Why do we say in the dative *armen*, *angenehmen*, instead of *arme m*, *angenehme m*, from *arm* poor, *angenehm* pleasant? — For the sake of euphony *n* is used instead of *m* in the dative to avoid the recurrence of *m* in adjectives ending in *m*.

18. When are *viel* much, *wenig* little, *mehr* more, indeclinable? — They are not declined before singular nouns, but are declinable before plural nouns; as, *viel Geld*, *vieler Kinder*.

19. How are adjectives declined when they are changed into substantives? — Their declension with the article is the same as if they were adjectives; as, *der Weise* the wise man, *die Verwandte* the female relation.

### COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

1. What is meant by comparison? — Comparison is the altering of the quality into more or less, or marking the different degrees of it.

2. How many degrees of comparison are there? — There are reckoned commonly three degrees of comparison, the positive, the comparative and the superlative.

3. What is the positive? — It is the first state of the adjective expressing the quality simply without any increase or diminution; as, *stolz* proud, *weise* wise.

4. What is the comparative degree? — The degree into which the positive state of the adjective is somewhat in-

creased or decreased, and it is formed by adding *r* or *er*; as, *stolzer* prouder, *weiser* wiser.

5. Is the comparative degree of *vollkommen* perfect made *vollkommener*? — The *e* of the syllable preceding the ending of the comparative, may be dropped in conversation and verses. Thus from *sicher* safe, may be formed *sicherer* and *sicher* safer.

6. What is the superlative degree? — The superlative degree increases or diminishes the positive to the utmost degree and is formed by adding to the end of the positive *ste* or *este*; as, *der stolzeste* the proudest, *der weiseste* the wisest.

7. Mention the comparative and superlative degrees of *fest* firm, *schlanf* slender, *zähm* tame, *sanft* soft, *blau* blue.

8. When an adjective is used adverbially, how is the superlative formed? — By putting *am* before the word and adding *n* to the termination of the superlative; as, *am weisesten* wisest, *am stolzesten* proudest.

9. Do any adjectives change their vowels in the comparative and superlative? — Most monosyllable adjectives change the vowels *a*, *o*, *u* into *ä*, *ö*, *ü* in the comparative and superlative; as, *groß* coarse, *größer*, *der größste*; *alt* old, *älter*, *der älteste*.

10. Some adjectives form in English their comparison irregularly, and so they do in German. What is the comparative and superlative of *gut* good, *viel* much, *böse* bad? — *Besser* better, *mehr* more, *schlimmer* worse; *der beste* the best, *der meiste* the most, *der schlimmste* the worst. But *böse* forms also *böser*, *der böseste*.

11. What is the comparative and superlative of *halb* soon, *gern* willing, *hoch* high? — *Eher* sooner, *am ehesten* the soonest; *lieber* more willing, *der liebste* the most willing; *höher* higher, *der höchste* the highest.

12. *The comparatives and superlatives of adjectives are*

declinable; and in what manner are they declined? — Their declension follows that of the positive.

13. Decline ein älterer Mann an older man, der älteste Mann the oldest man; eine bessere Frau a better woman, die beste Frau the best woman; ein jüngeres Kind a younger child, das jüngste Kind the youngest child.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF ADJECTIVES IN SENTENCES.

1. Is the adjective to be repeated when more than one noun follow? — It is, like the article, to be repeated when its termination does not agree with all following nouns according to their numbers and genders.

2. What do we say for: good tables, pens and glasses? — Gute Tische, Federn und Gläser; gute is not repeated because it may be used for the nom. and accus. masc. fem. and neut. of the plural.

3. What is the German of: a young man and woman? — Ein junger Mann und eine junge Frau; jung is repeated because junger agrees not in gender with Frau.

4. What is the German of: he bought a large house and garden? — Er kaufte ein großes Haus und einen großen Garten. Here groß is repeated because ein großes does not agree in gender with Garten.

5. What case requires the adjective in German when *of* or *with* follow the English adjective? — Generally the genitive, which in this case is mostly placed at the end of the sentence; as, ich bin des Lesens überdrüssig I am weary of (wearied with) reading; er ist Ihrer Freundschaft unwürdig he is unworthy of your friendship.

6. What case use the Germans when the English adjective has *to* or *for* after it, expressed or understood? — The dative; as, das ist mir nachtheilig und schädlich that is hurtful and disadvantageous to me; der Sohn ist dem Vater ähnlich the son is like (to) the father; diese Arbeit ist leicht

für einen Mann, aber schwer für ein Kind this labour is easy for a man, but difficult for a child; es ist mir deutlich it is clear to me; es ist ihm etwas leichtes it is easy for him; das ist mir zu hoch und zu schwer that is too high and too difficult for me.

7. Is the termination and sign of the genitive sometimes altogether dropped?—We may say, ein Glas frisches Wasser a glass of fresh water, ein Tropfen Wein a drop of wine, er hat ein Haus voll (or voll von) Geld und Gut he has a house full of money and goods.

8. What is the German for, he is sick *in* mind, not *in* body?—Er ist krank am Gemüthe, nicht am Körper. When in English the quality of a thing is expressed by an adjective, which is followed by the preposition *in* without an article before the subsequent substantive, the *in* is to be rendered in German by *am*.

9. What is the German for, from one end to the other?—Von einem Ende zu dem andern. In German the numerical adjective *ein* cannot be omitted.

10. What word is introduced in German for the English *than* following the comparative?—Als; and we say, er ist reicher als ich he is richer than I. Formerly, denn was also in use, but now it occurs only in solemn speaking and verses.

11. What word do the Germans use after the superlative when the English use *of* or *among*?—Von or unter, with the dative; as, er ist der gelehrteste unter or von allen he is the most learned *of* or *among* all.

#### NUMERALS.

1. What express numerals?—They express numbers.

2. How are they divided?—Into cardinal, ordinal, *partitive*, *proportional*, *distributive*, and *collective*.

3. Which are the cardinal numbers, and why are they so called?—They are *ein* or *eines* one, *zwei* two, *drei* three, *vier* four, etc. Cardinal numbers mean principal numbers, from the Latin *cardo* a hinge; upon them the others hinge as it were.

4. How may they be divided?—As the English numerals, to whom the German numbers are much similar, so the English numbers may be divided into primitive and derivative. Primitive cardinal numbers are the units *eins* one to *zehn* ten, *hundert* hundred, *eine Million* a million; derivative either by termination or composition are the remaining; as, *dreißig* thirty, *vierzig* forty, *ein und dreißig* one and thirty, or thirty-one, etc.

5. In English we say, one and thirty or thirty-one; do the Germans also say as well, *dreißig ein* as *ein und dreißig*?—In compound numbers the Germans put the smaller always first, and therefore never say *dreißig ein*, *vierzig ein*, instead of *ein und vierzig* forty one, etc.

6. Are all numeral nouns pronounced as written or printed?—There are a few which admit of a double pronunciation, viz., *elf* eleven, is more generally pronounced *elf*; *vierzehn* fourteen, as *virzehn* with the *i* short; *vierzig* forty, as *virzig* with the *i* short; *siebenzehn* seventeen, as *sebzehn*; *siebzig* seventy, as *sebzig*. They may, however, also be pronounced as printed: still the other contracting pronunciation is so general, that even in printed works the forms *sebzehn*, *sebzig* are frequently seen, and *sebtehalb* six and a half, is perhaps never printed *sebentehalb*.

7. What is the genitive and dative of *zwei* and *drei*?—Gen. *zweier*, *dreier*, dat. *zweien*, *dreien*. The genitive is, however, often supplied by *von* of; as, *er ist Besitzer von zwei Häusern* is more generally said than *er ist Besitzer zweier Häuser* he is possessor of two houses.

8. Does the cardinal number *zwei* admit of three genders?—*In modern German* *zwei* is used for all genders, but formerly

they said, masc. *zween Männer*, fem. *zwo Frauen*, neut. *zwei Häuser*.

9. Which are the ordinal numbers, and why are they so called?—They are *der erste* the first, *der zweite* the second, *der dritte* the third, etc. They are called ordinal numbers because they express the order of things with respect to numbers.

10. In what manner are they formed?—By adding *te* to the cardinal number, except *der erste*, not *der einste*; *der dritte* the third, not *der breite*. After the number nineteen, *fte* is added; as, *der zwanzigste* the twentieth.

11. How is *der funfzehnte* pronounced?—It may be, and is correctly, pronounced as spelt; but more generally, it is pronounced as *der fufzehnte* with the *n* short.

12. Are these ordinal numerals declinable?—They may be declined in all the three forms of adjectives; as, *zweiter* second, *ein zweiter* a second, *der zweite* the second.

13. How do you translate, “this is the one thousand eight hundred and fifty-first year, A. D.”?—*Wir haben* (or *es ist*) *das tausend acht hundert und ein und funzigste Jahr*, n. C. C. In compound numbers only the last assumes the form of an ordinal.

14. What are *partitive numbers*?—Words which express any part of a quantity.

15. In what manner are they formed?—By a composition of the ordinal numbers with the words *halb* half, and *Theil* part; as, *brittehalb* two and a half, *vierttehalb* four and a half, *das brittheil* or *der dritte Theil* the third or the third part, *das fünfteil* the fifth or fifth part.

16. What other form is there for *das Dritttheil*, *das Fünftheil*?—We say as well, *das Drittel*, *das Fünftel*, by adding an *l* to the ordinal, making the last syllable *tel*, which is only a contraction of *Theil* part.

17. What are *proportional numbers*?—Words which express a comparative relation of one object to another, or

words which denote a certain degree of any quality compared with something else.

18. How are they formed?—By adding *fach* or *fältig* to the cardinal numbers; as, *einfach* single, *zweifach* double, *hundertfach* centuple, or *zweifältig* twofold, *hundertfältig* hundredfold. But instead of *einfach* in modern German is not said *einfältig*, though it was in use formerly, because *einfältig* means also silly, which is now its only signification.

19. Is there another form in use for *zweifach*?—We say as well, *zweifach*.

20. Which are the distributive numbers, and why are they so called?—They are so called because they express a dealing out of portions, and are *ersten* firstly, *zweiten* secondly, etc.

21. What other forms are in use for *ersten*, and how are they to be explained?—We say also, *erstlich* and *zum ersten*. *Ersten* is formed by the dative case of the ordinal number, as it is declined with the definite article, and the addition of *s*. *Erstlich* is formed like the adjectives in *lich*. *Zum ersten*, *zum zweiten*, u. s. w., are nothing but the dative cases of the ordinal numbers (declined with the definite article) agreeing with the substantive *Platz* (place *Stelle*) which is understood, and governed by the preposition *zu*.

22. How is the succession of portions expressed by distributive numbers?—We say *zwei und zwei* two and two, or two by two; *drei und drei* three and three; *je eins, je zwei, je drei* one, two, three at a time.

23. What termination is used to denote the same sort of thing, or a variety of things of the same kind?—The termination *lei* is added to the cardinal numbers; as, *einerlei* of one sort, *zweierlei* of two sorts, *dreierlei* Shoes, *Inte* or *Dinte*, *Bänder* three sorts of shoes, ink, ribbons: the syllable *lei* admits of no declension.

24. Is the termination *lei* added only to numbers?—It is added also to pronouns; as, *welcherlei* which sort, *solcherlei* such sort, *mancherlei* many a sort, *keinerlei* no sort.

25. Instead of *allerlei* we hear also *allerhand*; which is to be preferred? *Allerhand* is vulgar and to be avoided, though it is sometimes heard in conversation.

26. Which are the *collective* numbers, and why so called?—They are so called because they comprehend in the singular a multitude; as, *ein Paar* a pair, a few, *ein Zehend* the ten, *ein Duzend* a dozen, *ein Schuß* threescore, or sixty. The word *eine Mandel* a fifteen, is not in general use and rather provincial.

27. How do you translate once, twice, thrice?—*Ein Mal*, *zwei Mal*, *drei Mal*. The English word *time* is to be expressed by *Mal* or *mal*, when these words are used in composition with other words and as numbers. Thus likewise, *manchmal* many a time, *oftmal* oftentimes, etc.

28. Which spelling is best, *ein Mal* or *einmal*?—We write *ein Mal* in distinguishing a single repetition from more; as, *er that es nur ein Mal*, *nicht zwei Mal*, *nicht drei Mal* he did it but once, not twice, nor thrice. But we write *einmal* as one word when it is an adverb, meaning one day; as, *Laßt uns wie Menschen leben, die einmal alt werden*, und welchen es das größte aller Uebel sein würde, ihre verfloßenen Jahre nur nach Thorheiten zu berechnen let us live as men who are *one time* (one day) to grow old, and to whom it will be the most dreadful of all evils to count their past years only by follies.

29. Which is the more correct orthography, *ein Mal* or *ein Mahl*, *oftmal* or *oftmahl*?—It is more correct to write *ein Mal*, because *Mahl* signifies meal, repast.

30. How is *Mal* used in multiplying?—*Ein Mal eins* ist *eins* once one is one, *zwei Mal zwei* ist *vier* twice two are four, *drei Mal drei* ist *neun* three times three are nine.

#### IV. PRONOUNS (Fürwörter).

1. What are pronouns?—Pronouns are words used *instead of nouns* to avoid the repetition of the latter; as,

ich kenne Johann, er ist der beste Freund, welchen ich besitze  
I know John, he is the best friend I possess.

2. How many kinds of pronouns are there?—Six, namely personal, possessive, demonstrative, relative, interrogative, and indefinite.

### PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

1. How many personal pronouns are there?—In German as in English there are five, viz. for the

1st pers. sing.	ich I	1st pers. plur.	wir we
2nd „	du thou	2nd „	ihr you
3rd „	er, sie, es he, she, it	3rd „	sie they

2. Decline the first person. What is, I, of me, etc., we, of us, etc.

3. Decline the second person. What is, thou, of thee, etc., you, of you, etc.

4. Decline the third person. What is, he, of him, etc., she, of her, etc., it, of it, etc., they of them, etc.

5. What are reciprocal pronouns?—Personal pronouns which have added selbst self; as, sing. ich selbst I myself, wir selbst ourselves, du selbst thyself, ihr selbst yourselves, er selbst himself, sie selbst herself, es selbst itself; plur. sie selbst themselves.

6. What is the use of these reciprocal pronouns?—They are used with reflective verbs to express what we do ourselves; as, ich selbst fleide mich an I dress myself; also to give strength to an assertion; as, er selbst gab es mir he himself gave it me. They are also called compound or emphatic pronouns.

7. What pronoun is used in addressing a single person (or more than one person) whom we wish to treat with respect, equals in respectable society, or superiors?—The pronoun of the third person plural, Sie, and when the possessive pronoun is wanted, Ihr, Ihrer.

8. What is therefore the German for: have you written

the letter? have you seen your friend? is it your hat? is it yours?—Haben Sie den Brief geschrieben? haben Sie Ihren Freund gesehen? ist es Ihr Hut? ist es Ihrer or der Ihrige.

9. What is the familiar way of addressing brothers, sisters, parents, and intimate friends generally?—They are addressed in the second person singular, *du, dein, deiner*; as, *liebe Schwester, du hast deine Pflicht gethan* dear sister, thou hast done thy duty.

10. How do you address in German servants and those who are in humble circumstances generally?—In the third person singular; but male servants are, by gentlemen, though not by ladies, usually addressed in the second person singular; as, *Maria hat sie das Handtuch geholt* Mary, have you fetched the towel; *Johann bringe er*, or *Johann bringe (du) mir Wasser* John, bring me some water.

#### POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

1. What are possessive pronouns?—Possessive pronouns are called those which denote possession or property; as, *dies ist mein Buch* this is my book.

2. How are they divided?—In conjunctive and relative.

3. What are conjunctive possessive pronouns?—Those which are joined to substantives, with which they must agree in gender, number, and case.

4. What are relative possessive pronouns?—Words that refer or relate to some nouns used in the former part of the same sentence, or understood, and with which they must agree in gender, number, and case.

5. Which are the conjunctive possessive pronouns?—What is, *my, thy, his*, etc.

6. What are the conjunctive possessive pronouns declined like?—They are declined like the article *ein a*, in the *singular*, and like the adjective *gut* good, in the plural.

7. Decline *mein Bruder* my brother. What is, of my brother, to my brother, my brothers, etc.?

8. Decline *meine Schwester* my sister. What is, of my sister, to my sister, my sisters, etc.?

9. Decline *mein Buch* my book. What is, of my book, to my book, my books, etc.?

10. What is, thy brother, thy sister, thy book, thy brothers, thy sisters, thy books?—

11. What is, *his, her, its, our, your* (euer, eure, and in addressing persons *Ihr, Ihre*), their (*ih, ihre*)?—

12. Is there any difference between *Ihr* and *ih*?—The pronoun *Ihr* is written with a capital letter in addressing persons; as, *ist es Ihr Hut* is it your hat? and *ih* is spelt when it is used in reference to persons spoken of, as, *sie verlor ihr Geld* she lost her money, *ihre Kinder sind gestorben* her children died.

13. Is the English conjunctive possessive pronoun always expressed in German? — In German the article with the personal pronoun in the dative or accusative is often used instead of the possessive pronoun, chiefly when parts of the human body are spoken of; as, *ich verbrannte mir den Finger* I burnt my finger.

14. Which are the relative possessive pronouns? — *Der meinige* mine, *der deinige* thine, *der seinige* his, etc., or *meiner, deiner, seiner*.

15. What are they declined like? — Those to which the definite article is prefixed are declined like *der gute*; the others, as *meiner*, like *guter, gute, guteß*.

16. What is the German for: his friend and mine, of his friend and mine, to his friend and mine; her brother and thine; my wife and his; my sister and his; your mother and mine; his father and thine?—

## DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. What are demonstrative pronouns? — They are used in pointing out the things or persons spoken of.

2. Which are the demonstrative pronouns? — Dieser, diese, dieses this; jener, jene, jenes that; solcher, solche, solches such; der, die, das that; derjenige, diejenige, dasjenige he that; derselbe, dieselbe, dasselbe the same.

3. In what manner is the article der, die, das distinguished from the pronoun demonstrative der, die, das? — When der, die, das are employed as demonstrative pronouns, they must be pronounced with greater emphasis, and are often followed by da, hier, dort; as, der Mensch ist weise, welcher tugendhaft lebt that man is wise who lives virtuously; der Mann (or der Mann dort, da, hier) hat es gesagt this man (or this man there, here) said it.

4. What is the gen. sing. of the demonstr. pronoun der? — In the masc. and neuter it may be dess, des or dessen, and in the gen. fem. sing. der or deren. But dessen and deren are preferable.

5. What is the gen. plur. of the demonstr. pronoun der? — Der, derer or deren. But derer has for the harshness of sound become obsolete.

6. Decline dieser Wein this wine. What is: of this wine, to this wine, etc.? —

7. Decline solche Frucht such fruit. What is: of such fruit, to such fruit etc.? —

8. Decline jenes Mädchen. What is: of that girl, to that girl, etc.? —

9. In English you say: *those* are my friends; but in German we say: *die* sind meine Freunde. What is the rule? — The neuters of dieser, jener, der, viz., dieses, jenes, das, may be used absolutely, i. e. without any noun, answering the French *ceci, cela, ce*.

10. What is the German for: this is the man; are these

the men? — *Dieß* ist der Mann; *sind* *dieß* (not *diese*) die Männer?

11. Sometimes the demonstrative article is used instead of the name of a person. As for instance what is the German for: messengers were sent for Lord such a one, or Lord so and so? — *Boten wurden gesandt an Lord den und den.*

### RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. What do you mean by relative pronouns? — Relative pronouns are words, that refer or relate to an antecedent, i. e. to some substantive used in the former part of the former sentence.

2. Which are they? — The relative pronouns are: *welcher, welche, welches* who, which or that; *der, die, das* who, which or that; *wer* who, he who; *was* what, that, which.

3. How is *welcher, welche, welches* declined? — Like an adjective of the first form, like *guter*.

4. In what differs the declension of the relative *der, die, das* from the declension of the demonstrative? — The gen. sing. of the relative is only *dessen, deren, dessen*; and the genitive plural only *deren*; the dative plural only *denen*.

5. What is whose, to whom, whom, in German? — *Wessen, wem, wen.*

6. Is there any difference in the use of the relatives *welcher* and *der*? — They are generally used promiscuously; as, *die Kinder, welche (or die) unten spielen.* But *a*) the relative *der, die, das* should never be used before the article in the same gender, and when it can be mistaken for the article; as, *er wählte den Mann, der (better welcher) der nächste war* he chose the man who was the nearest; *diese Handlung, die (better welche) Freundschaft und Christenthum gebieten* this action, which friendship and christendom command. *b*) On the contrary, *der, die, das* is preferred after the first and second personal pronouns, when they are repeated; as, *ich,*

der ich es glaubte I who believed it; du, der du es glaubst; wir, die wir es glaubten; ihr, die ihr es glaubtet.

7. How is *wer* used? — *Wer* stands for *derjenige*, *welcher*, and refers to indefinite persons; as, *wer mich liebt, wird es thun* he who loves me, will do it.

8. How is *was* used? — *Was* stands for *dasjenige*, *welches*, is applied only to indefinite things, and can never refer to an antecedentum; as, *das Haus, welches* (or *das*, but not *was*) *ich besitze* the house which I possess.

9. How do you translate: whatever it may be—whoever may have said so? — *Was es auch sein mag—wer es auch gesagt haben mag.* *Ever* is rendered in these cases by *auch*, or also by *immer*.

10. Is the adverb *wo* also used in German instead of a relative pronoun, as we use *where* in English? — In German we say, *dies ist der Ort, wo* (an *welchem*) *ich zu bleiben denke* this is the place, where (in which) I intend to remain; *dies ist die Feder, womit* (mit *welcher*) *ich zu schreiben gedenke* this is the pen wherewith (with which) I intend to write.

#### INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. What are the interrogative pronouns? — Pronouns are called interrogative, by which a question is asked.

2. Which are the interrogative German pronouns? — *Wer* who, *was* what, *welcher*, *welche*, *welches* which, *was für* *einer*, *eine*, *eines* what, i. e. what sort of, *was für* what.

3. How differ *wer*, *was*, and *welcher*, *welche*, *welches* in their use? — *Wer* and *was* are never joined to nouns in asking questions; when a noun immediately follows, *welcher*, *welche*, *welches*, *was für* *ein*, *eine*, *eines*, or *was für* must be used.

4. What difference is there between *was für* *ein* and *was für* *einer*? — The former is used with, the latter without a *noun*.

5. How is *was für einer* declined? — Only the word *einer* is declined; *was für* remaining the same.

6. What means properly *für*? — It is a preposition meaning *for*.

7. What is the German for: what woman is this? — *Was für eine Frau ist dies?*

8. How is *to* be translated: what difference is there? — *Was für ein Unterschied ist da?*

9. What is the German for: what money is that? — *Was für Geld ist das?* or *was ist das für Geld?*

#### INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

1. Why are the indefinite pronouns so called? — Indefinite pronouns are so called, because they do not define any particular person or thing.

2. How may they be divided? — Into numeral; as, *einer* one, *keiner* no one, none; and distributive, as, *jeder* each, every, *Jemand* somebody, *etwas* something, etc.

3. What is the dative of *Jemand* and *Niemand*? — It may in this case take *en*, or remain unaltered.

4. What is the accusative of these pronouns? — The accusative is like the nominative.

5. How do you english the indefinite pronoun *man*? — *Man* is used only in the third person singular, and is englished by one, it, men, people, we, they; as, *man muß* we ought to know, *man glaubt* it is believed, we believe, they, people, or men believe.

6. How do you translate: he is some twenty years old? — *Er ist einige zwanzig Jahre alt*, or better, *zwanzig und einige Jahre alt*.

7. How do you translate: they state his name to be Cook something? — *Sie sagen sein Name sei so etwas wie Cook*.

8. How do you translate : I paid somewhere between twenty and twenty-five sovereigns ? — Ich bezahlte etwas zwischen zwanzig und fünf und zwanzig Sovereigns.

## V. VERBS (Zeitwörter).

1. What is a verb ?—A verb is a word whose principal use is to signify the affirmation or the judgment which we make of things ; or, the verb is a word, which signifies *to be, to do, or to suffer*.

2. How do you know a verb ?—By placing the pronouns personal before it : if it be a verb it will be good sense ; as ich gehe I walk, du lobest thou praisest, er liest he reads.

3. How are verbs divided ?—They are divided in *a*) auxiliary and principal ; *b*) in regular and irregular verbs.

4. What is meant by the conjugation of a verb ?—The regular combination and arrangement of its differences.

5. In what consist these differences ?—In the several terminations according to the number, persons, moods, and tenses.

6. What is the mood of a verb ?—That particular form of a verb which shows the manner in which the action, passion, or being is represented ; or, the mood consists in the change which the verb undergoes to signify various intentions of the mind, and various modifications and circumstances of action.

7. How many moods are there ?—Five : the indicative, the subjunctive, the conditional, the imperative and the infinitive.

8. What is a tense ?—The distinction of time in a verb.

9. How many times are there ?—The present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, first and second future.

10. Which are called simple tenses ?—The present and

the imperfect, because in them the helping verbs are not used.

11. How are the other tenses formed?—The variations of the other tenses consist in the proper variations of the auxiliary joined to the form of infinitive or participle.

12. Why is it easy to an English student to acquire a knowledge of the German verb?—The form of the verb in the German language is remarkably similar to that in the English. In both languages there is but one conjugation; in both the derivation of the tenses is the same; in both there are only two simple tenses, the present and the imperfect; and in both the variations of the other tenses consist in the proper variations of the helping verb joined to the infinitive or past participle.

#### AUXILIARY VERBS.

1. What are auxiliary verbs?—Those by the help of which the principal verbs are conjugated.

2. How many auxiliary verbs are there in German?—There are three chief auxiliaries for the formation of tenses; viz., *ich habe* I have, *ich bin* I am, *ich werde* I become. Then there are seven auxiliary or helping verbs for the formation of moods; viz., *ich muß* I must, *ich kann* I can, *ich mag* I may, *ich darf* I dare, *ich lasse* I let, *ich will* I will, *ich soll* I shall.

3. Are any of them defective as are in English: I will, shall, ought, must, can, may, do, let?—No, they are all perfect.

4. Do the helping verbs only supply the defects of other verbs by going before or coming after them, and making the sentence thus complete?—The helping verbs are also used as principal verbs when their meaning is not dependent upon another verb in the infinitive or participle following; as, *ich habe Bücher* I have books, *ich will es* I will it, *er ist reich geworden* he is become rich.

5. What is the proper signification of *werden*?—It signifies properly, *to become*, but as an auxiliary verb, in the formation of active and passive tenses, it answers to the English *I am, I shall, I will*; as, *ich werde loben* I shall praise, *du wirst loben* thou wilt praise, *er wird loben* he will praise, *ich werde gelobt* I am praised.

6. What is to be observed about the German verbs *werden* and *wollen*?—The verb *ich will* is used in German only to signify desire, will, or inclination. To express simple futurity, the Germans use *werden*, when in English *shall* is used for the first person future, and *will* for the second and third person future.

7. From *werden* is derived the imperfect in two forms, *ich wurde* and *ich ward*; which is preferable?—The best usage is *ich wurde*.

8. What is the rule for the use of *geworden* and *worden*? *Worden* is used as a helping verb; as, *er ist gelobt worden* he has been praised: the syllable *ge* is omitted because it begins the preceding word. *Geworden* is used as a principal verb: *er ist klüger geworden* he has become wiser.

9. Which is right: *ich hätte es verkaufen können* I might have sold it, or *ich hätte es verkaufen gekonnt*?—The true form of the pluperfect is, *ich hätte gekonnt*; but the auxiliaries of moods change the participle of compound tenses into the infinitive before another infinitive. Thus: *ich habe ihn schreiben lassen*, not *gelassen* I have caused him to write, *ich hätte es sagen sollen*, not *gesollt* I ought to have said it.

10. By what is the form of the conjunctive mood generally distinguished?—By compound vowels; as *ä*, *ich wäre* I might be, or if I were; *ei*, *ich sei* I may be, or if I be; *ö*, *ich könnte* if I could; *ü*, *ich würde sein* I should be.

11. Do the Germans also, like the English, make use of the auxiliary verb *to do* *thun*?—Anciently they did; but *now* the use of the verb *thun* as an auxiliary is found only among the lower classes of the South of Germany, and is

generally considered a gross vulgarism ; as, *ich that lesen*, instead of *ich las* I read.

#### PRINCIPAL VERBS.

12. What do you call principal verbs ?—A principal verb is a verb, that, for the formation of all its tenses, does not want the help of auxiliaries ; as, *ich lobē* I praise, *ich lobte* I praised, etc.

13. How are principal verbs divided ?—In active, passive, neuter, compound, reflective, and impersonal.

14. How do you know when a verb is active ?—A verb active denotes the doing of an action, and therefore supposes an agent or person who acts, or an object acted upon ; as, to esteem or to commend : I esteem, or I commend the virtuous. *I* is here the agent, or person who acts, and *virtuous* the object. *To read* ; as, we read the Scriptures ; *to carry* ; as, they carry a burthen : *read* and *carry* express the action, and *Scriptures* and *burthen* particularize the object.

15. Why is a verb active also called transitive ?—Because the action passes over to the object, or has an effect upon some other thing ; as, I shut the book. The object answers to the question *whom?* or *what?* after the verb ; as, Alexander conquered the Persians.

16. What is a verb passive ?—A verb passive denotes the impressions that persons or things receive when acted upon ; as, I am taught, it is printed, they are conquered. It necessarily supposes an object upon which the impression is made, and an agent by whom it is made ; as, the picture was painted by Rubens. *Picture* is the object, and *Rubens* is the agent. The object answers to the question *who?* or *what?* before the verb.

17. What is a verb neuter ?—A verb neuter denotes *being or existing* ; as, I am ; and likewise *being in some*

posture, situation, or circumstance ; as, I sit, I stand, I lie, I weep ; also an action which does not pass over to an object ; as, *ich gehe* I go, *ich falle* I fall.

18. Why is a verb neuter also called intransitive ?—A verb neuter is also called intransitive, because it expresses no action passing over to another object ; it has a complete signification in itself, and requires no noun substantive after it to particularise the subject ; as, to sleep, to be, to sit, to laugh. They cannot, from their nature, have a passive voice.

19. By what rule may you distinguish whether a verb be active or neuter ?—By observing if I can place a noun, or the neuter pronoun *it* after the verb. If I can, I know that the verb is active, if not, the verb must be neuter. I may say, I eat a cake, I can eat it ; but I could not say, I sleep or I sit it.

20. What are compound verbs ?—Verbs are called compound when they are joined with prepositions, prefixes, or nouns ; as, *auslassen* to leave out, *beweisen* to prove, *rathschlagen* to counsel.

21. Which verbs are called reflective ?—We give the name of reflective verbs to those which have for their subject and object the same person or thing ; as, *ich freue mich* I rejoice, *ich sehne mich* I long.

22. Which verbs are called impersonal ?—Verbs are called impersonal when the agent is not known or considered as such ; they have in their tenses only the third person singular, and take the indefinite pronoun *es* ; as, *es thaut* it thaws, *es friert* it freezes, *es scheint* it seems, *es giebt* there is.

The proper impersonals are those which are used only in the impersonal form, or express the state of weather and the operations of nature ; as, *es regnet* it rains, *es schneit* it snows, *es hagelt* it hails. But sometimes personal verbs are changed into impersonal by assuming the indefinite pronoun *es* it ; as, *es gefällt mir* it pleases me, *es ärgert mich* it vexes me.

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## REGULAR VERBS.

23. When are verbs called regular?—When they do not change the vowel of the root and take in the imperfect termination *te*, and in the participle *t* or *et* with *ge* before it; as, *lieben*, *ich liebe*, *ich liebte*, *geliebt*.

24. Why is the conjugation of the German regular verb easy?—Because there is but one conjugation of regular verbs, whose tenses are formed in a manner most simple.

25. Which are the principal parts of the German verb?—The infinitive, the present, the imperfect, and the preterite participle; as, *lieben* to love, *ich liebe*, *ich liebte*, *geliebt*.

26. What is the root of the German verb?—The infinitive, from which all tenses are derived and which always ends in *e* or *en*; as *loben* to praise.

27. When ends the infinitive in *e* or in *en*?—When this termination is preceded by *l* or *r*; as, *hindern* to hinder, *lächeln* to smile.

28. How is the present formed from the infinitive?—By omitting the *n*; as, *ich lobe* I praise, from *loben* to praise.

29. What is further to be observed about the formation of the present?—In those verbs in which *l* or *r* occurs before the final *n* of the infinitive, the *e* preceding these letters is left out in the first person of the present tense; as, *ich sammle*, instead of *ich sammele*, from *sammeln* to collect.

30. How is the imperfect formed from the present?—By adding the termination *te*; as, *ich liebe*, *ich liebete*, which is in prose contracted into *ich liebte*.

31. How is the pret. participle formed from the imperfect?—By omitting the termination *e* of the imp. and putting *ge* before it; as, *gelobet*, contr. *gelobt*.

32. In which verbs is *ge* omitted before the pret. participle?—When the infinitive begins with the syllables *be*, *emp*, *ent*, *er*, *ver*, *zer*, or *ge*; as, *entzweien* to disagree, *ent-*

zwelet; also in verbs of foreign origin terminating in *iren* or *ieren*; as, *stübten*, *stübt*, *regieren*, *regiert*, and in a few true German verbs of the termination *iren*; as, *buchstaben* to spell, *buchstabieren*.

33. How are the perfect and pluperfect tenses formed?—By adding the corresponding tenses of the auxiliary *haben* to the preter. part.; as, *ich habe gelobt* I have praised, *ich hatte gelobt* I had praised: but some neuter verbs take *sein* instead of *haben*.

34. How is the first future formed?—By *werden* and the present infinitive; as, *ich werde loben* I shall praise.

35. How is the second future formed?—By *werden* and the preter. infinitive; as, *ich werde gelobt haben* I shall have praised.

36. How is the passive voice formed?—By the auxiliary verb *werden* added to the preterite participle; as, *ich werde gelobt* I am praised, *ich wurde gelobt* I was praised, etc.

#### IRREGULAR VERBS.

37. What verbs are called irregular?—Those which change their radical vowels and do not form the imperfect and participle as does the verb *loben*.

38. Are there many irregular verbs?—Most of the German verbs are regular. The number of German and English irregular verbs is nearly equal, and the irregularity in the English verbs often directs us to the irregularity in the German verbs.

39. Into how many classes may the irregular verbs be divided?—Into four, according to the deviations from the regular terminations and vowels.

40. What verbs comprise the first class?—Those which in the *imperfect and participle* have regular terminations with irregular vowels or diphthongs; as, *nennen* to name, *ich nenne*, *ich nannte*, *genannt*; *dürfen* to dare, *ich darf*, *ich durfte*, *gebürfte*.

41. Which verbs are of the second class?—Those which, in the imperfect and participle, have both irregular terminations and vowels or diphthongs, but regular vowels in the *present*; as, *beißen* to bite, *ich beiße*, *ich biß*, *gebissen*; *heben* to lift, *ich hebe*, *ich hob*, *gehoben*.

42. What verbs constitute the third class?—Those which, in the imperfect and participle, have irregular terminations, also in the present participle irregular vowels, but regular vowels or diphthongs in the *imperfect*; as, *blasen* to blow, *ich blase*, *ich bließ*, *geblasen*; *heißen* to be called, *ich heiße*, *ich hieß*, *geheißen*.

43. Which verbs belong to the fourth class?—Those which, in the imperfect and participle, have irregular terminations with irregular vowels or diphthongs in the *present*, *imperfect* and *participle*; as *bergen* to conceal, *ich berge*, *ich barg*, *geborgen*; *gebären* to bring forth, *ich gebäre*, *ich gebar*, *geboren*.

44. Is there any general rule to form the pret. participle of irregular verbs? Whenever the imperfect ends with *te*, the part. ends with *t*, and where the imperfect does not end with *te*, the part. ends in *en*; as, *denken* to think, *ich denke*, *ich dachte*, *gedacht*; *binden* to tie, *ich binde*, *ich band*, *gebunden*.

45. What is to be observed about those which, in the imperfect and part. change the long vowel into a short one?—They double the final radical consonant, and change *b* into *t*; as, *schleifen* to grind, *ich schleife*, *ich schliß*, *geschliffen*; *leiden* to suffer, *ich leide*, *ich litt*, *gelitten*.

46. What is to be observed about those verbs which, in the imperfect and part. change the short vowel into a long one?—They drop one of the radical consonants; as, *kommen* to come, *ich kam*, *gekommen*; *bitten* to pray, *ich bitte*, *ich bat*, *gebeten*.

47. How is the conjunctive mood of the imperf. formed?—By changing the three vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, and adding *e* whenever the imp. of the indicative ends with *a*

consonant; as, thun to do, ich that, ich thäte; biegen to bend, ich bog, ich böge; tragen to bear, ich trug, ich trüge; denken to think, ich dachte, ich dächte.

48. What is to be observed about those verbs which have both an active and intransitive signification?—They are regular as actives, and irregular as intransitives; as, erschrecken to frighten, er erschreckte mich, ich wurde erschreckt, ich erschraf, ich bin erschrocken.

49. What is to be observed about some verbs which have both a physical and figurative sense?—They are regular in the physical sense, and irregular in the figurative; as, bewegen to move and to persuade, er bewegte die Hand he *moved* the hand, er hat die Hand bewegt, er bewegte mich he *persuaded* me, er hat mich bewegt.

50. How is fragen conjugated?—The best authors make it regular, and write du fragst, er fragt, not du frägst, er frägt; ich frage, not frug, gefragt, not gefragen.

51. Which is irregular, mahlen to grind, or malen to paint?—Mahlen to grind, having the participle gemahlen; but the participle of malen to paint, is gemalt painted.

52. How is senden to send, conjugated?—Ich sende, ich sandte, gesandt. The imperf. ich sandte and the part. gesandt are more used by good authors than ich sendete and gesendet. But sendete is used as the conjunctive of the imperfect.

#### NEUTER VERBS.

53. Have all neuter verbs only an intransitive signification?—Some expressive of an action occur as impersonal verbs in the passive form; as, es wird davon geredet it is spoken of, es ward gespielt.

54. Are there intransitives from which transitives have been formed?—From fallen to fall, descends fällen to fell; from verschwinden to vanish, verschwenden to waste; from sitzen to sit, setzen to place; from fließen to flow, flößen to *make flow*.

55. With what auxiliary are they conjugated?—Either with *haben* or *sein*.

56. When are they conjugated with *haben*?—When they express simple physical actions without reference to a place, the completion of an action or a state, and a continued state whether of motion or of rest; as, *ich habe gezittert* I have trembled, *der Baum hat ausgeblühet* the tree has finished blowing, *ich habe geschlafen* I have slept.

57. When are they conjugated with *sein*?—When they denote a transition into any state, or a motion with reference to the manner and place of the motion; as, *er ist gestorben* he has died, *ich bin gefolgt* I have followed.

58. Why do we say *die Erde ist gefroren* the earth is frozen, but *es hat die ganze Nacht gefroren*?—Verbs expressive of motion take *sein* when place or space is referred to, and *haben* with reference to time or manner; as, *ich bin nach Windsor geritten* I have been riding to Windsor, *ich habe das Pferd geritten* I have ridden that horse, *er hat sehr schlecht geritten* he has been riding very badly.

59. Why do we say *wir sind gelaufen* we have run, but *das Faß hat gelaufen* the cask has run?—Some verbs expressive of motion require *sein*, when taken in the proper sense; and *haben* in the figurative sense.

60. What auxiliary do neuters take when they are used as reflective or reciprocal verbs?—They then take *haben*; as, *er hat sich arm gespielt* he has become poor by gambling, *er hat sich krank getrunken* he has become ill by drinking, *er hat sich gut gestanden* he has had a good income.

#### COMPOUND VERBS.

61. How are they generally conjugated?—They generally follow the conjugation of the simple verbs, some of which are regular, others irregular.

62. How many divisions of compound verbs are there?—Two; viz., separable and inseparable compound verbs.

63. What verbs comprehends the first class?—Verbs compounded in the infinitive with participles, which, in the simple tenses and in the imperative mood, are separated from them; as, *aufhalten* to detain: *ich halte auf, ich hielt auf, halte auf.*

64. Where is the particle, of which the verb is compounded, placed, when more words are used to complete the sentence and follow the verb?—The particle is then entirely separated from it, and placed at the end of the sentence; as, *wir kamen in einer Kutsche nach London zurück* we came back to London in a coach.

65. Where is the separable particle put when the compound verb is used with another verb in the same sentence?—In this case it is not to be placed at the end of the sentence, but immediately before the infinitive; as, *ich fing nach drei Tagen wieder an zu genesen* after three days I began to recover.

66. How is the part. pret. of the verbs formed?—The syllable *ge* is not placed before it, but inserted between the separable particle and the verb; as, *annehmen* to accept, *angenommen.*

67. What is to be observed concerning the infinitive?—In sentences, in which a purpose or design is expressed by the infinitive mood with *zu*, this syllable coalesces with the compound verb; as, *er weigerte sich hereinzukommen* he refused to come in.

68. What verbs comprehend the second class of compound verbs?—Verbs compounded into inseparable particles.

69. What difference is there between separable and inseparable particles?—The separable particles are accented, and may be taken by, and have a meaning of, themselves; but the inseparable particles are unaccented, and only used in composition. *Auß* out, and *bei* near, nearly, are separable *particles*, from which descend *aussetzen* to expose, *beisetzen*

to assist. *Be* and *miß* are inseparable, never used by themselves, but only in composition ; as, *bedenken* to consider, *mißfallen* to displease.

70. Some particles are both separable and inseparable ; which are they ?—*Um* about, *über* over, *unter* under, *durch* through, *wieder* again.

71. When are they separable, and when inseparable?—They are separable when the accent is upon them, but inseparable when the accent is upon the verb ; as, *er brach durch* he broke through, *die Sonne hat die Wolken durchbrochen* the son has broken through the clouds, *er ist umgelaufen* he has been knocked down by running, *er umläuft die Stadt* he goes the circuit of the town, *er setzt über* he leaps over, *er übersetzt in das Deutsche* he translates into German, *ich habe das Buch wiedergeholt* I have taken back the book, *ich habe die Worte wiederholt* I have repeated the words.

#### REFLECTIVE VERBS.

72. How are the reflective verbs formed?—They are formed with the reflective pronouns *miß* myself, *biß* thyself, *siß* himself, herself, itself, sing. ; *unß* ourselves, *euch* yourselves, *siß* themselves, plur.

73. How are they conjugated?—Like active verbs, and they are either regular or irregular.

74. What auxiliary do they require in the compound tenses?—The auxiliary *haben* ; as, *ich habe mich gefreut* I have rejoiced myself, *ich hatte mich beklagt* I had complained.

75. Are they in their meaning entirely independent of transitive verbs?—Several verbs are only reflective, and have no meaning without the reflective pronouns ; as, *ich schäme mich* I am ashamed, *ich sehne mich* I long, *ich gräme mich* I grieve ; but most transitives may be made reflectives ; as, *vergessen* to forget, *siß vergessen* ; *vereinigen* to unite, *siß vereinigen* ; *verbrennen* to burn, *siß verbrennen*.

Sometimes the signification of reflexive verbs is different from the original meaning of those active verbs from which they are formed; as, *stellen* to place, *sich stellen* to pretend; *vergehen* to pass away, *sich vergehen* to offend.

76. In what case do they take the pronoun?—Most reflexive verbs take the pronoun in the accusative; as, *ich erbarme mich* I pity, *ich besinne mich* I recollect; but some few admit the pronoun in the dative; as, *ich maße mir nicht an* I do not assume, *ich bilde mir nicht ein* I do not fancy, *ich getraue mir* I am confident.

#### IMPERSONAL VERBS.

77. How are the impersonal verbs conjugated?—They are regular or irregular and take the indefinite pronoun *es* it, in the third person singular only, with the auxiliary *haben* in the compound tenses; as, *regnen* to rain, *es regnet*, *es regnete*, *es hat geregnet*, *es hatte geregnet*, *es wird regnen*; but few take the auxiliary *sein*; as, *es ist geschehen* it has happened.

78. How are they formed?—Some are only impersonal, others are formed from personal verbs; as, *es hagelt* it hails, *es thaut*, it thaws, etc., which are always impersonal. From *ich verstehe* I understand, is formed, *es versteht sich* it follows of course; from *sagen* to say, *es sagt sich leicht* it is easily said; from *wohnen* to dwell, *es wohnt sich hier gut* here is a good place to live in; from *ich freue mich* I rejoice, *es freut mich*; from *ich durste* or *ich bin durstig* I am thirsty, *es durftet mich* I am thirsty.

79. Is *es* sometimes omitted?—Yes, when the pronoun is put first, *es* is omitted; as, *mich durftet*, instead of *es durftet mich*; *mir fehlt*, or *es fehlt mir* I want.

80. Is *es* also employed with the passive verb?—Sometimes; as, *es wird gesagt* it is said; but in this connexion *the indefinite pronoun man* is more commonly used.

81. What signifies *man*?—It is an impersonal particle, which changes personal verbs into impersonal, and answers to the English one, *we*, *people*, *men*, or the passive use of the verb *to be*; as, *man glaubt*, or *es wird geglaubt* it is believed; *we*, *they*, *people*, or *men believe*; *man hat geldugnet*, or *es wird geldugnet* it has been denied (in French like *on*, as, *on dit*).

82. Are *man* and *es* always prefixed?—When the impersonal verb is used to affirm or deny, the particle *man* one, or *es* it, are prefixed; but if it is used as a verb of interrogation, those particles are placed after it; as, *man schreibt* one writes, or they write; *schreibt man* do they write? *es regnet* it rains, *regnet es* does it rain?

83. How is *es* sometimes to be Englished?—By *there*; as, *es ist* there is, *es gab* there was, *es wird sein* there will be.

84. What case of the personal pronoun do they govern?—Some govern the dative case; as, *es fehlt mir* I want, *es kommt mir vor* it appears to me: others govern the accusative; as, *es friert mich* I am cold, *es wundern mich* it surprises me. A few admit of a dative and accusative of the pronoun; as, *es graut mich* I am afraid.

85. Is there any difference in the use of *es dünkt mir* and *es dünkt mich* it seems to me?—It is generally used indiscriminately, but some make a nice distinction, and prefer *es dünkt mir* in speaking of ideas, but using *es dünkt mich* for visible objects; as, *seine Ansicht*, *dünkt mir enthält eine Wahrheit* his view of the matter, I suppose, is much like truth, *dieses Papier ist, wie mich dünkt, mehr gelb als weiß* this paper is, as it seems to me, more yellow than white.

## VI. ADVERBS. — Umstandswörter.

1. What is an adverb? — It is a word added to verbs, adjectives, and also to other adverbs to denote some qua-

lity or circumstance belonging to them; as, *balb* soon; *ich werde balb bezahlen* I shall *soon* pay.

2. How are they formed? — Frequently from substantives by the addition of certain syllables; as, *bar*, *wunderbar* wonderfully; *haft*, *mannhaft* manfully; *icht*, *flechticht* spotty; *ig*, *gnädig* gracious; *lei*, *allerlei* of all sorts; *lich*, *finblich* filially; *sam*, *arbeitsam* laborious.

Some words may be changed into adverbs by means of an additional *s*; as, *Mittag* noon, *Mittags* at noon; *Abends* in the evening, from *Abend* evening; *bereits* already, from *bereit* ready.

3. Translate the following sentences into German with the adverbs belonging to them: I will start, that I may come *soon* back *ich will aufbrechen, damit ich balb zurückkomme*. *Here* is good walking *hier ist gut zu gehen*. I was with him *yesterday* in the evening. I have not yet seen him to-day. I did not sleep *there* last night.

## VII. PREPOSITIONS. — Verhältnisswörter.

1. What is a preposition? — A word put before nouns and pronouns in order to connect them with other words and to show the relation which one word has to another.

2. Give a few examples. — *Er bat um sein Geld* he asked *for* his money. *Ich habe keine Antwort von ihm erhalten* I have received no answer *from* him.

3. What cases do prepositions govern in German? — Some always require after them the genitive, or the dative, or the accusative; others either the genitive or dative, according to the import of the sentence; others again either the dative or accusative.

4. How differ the German sentences *ich ging in den Garten* from *ich ging in dem Garten*? — The first sentence means:

I went into the garden; the second: I walked about in the garden.

5. In the first sentence the German preposition *in* has the accusative after it, in the second it is followed by the dative; what is the rule for this? — When motion *to* a place is expressed by the prepositions *an*, *auf*, *hinter*, *in*, *neben*, *über*, *unter*, *vor*, *zwischen*, the accusative is required, but if they express motion, or rest *in* a place, the dative is used.

6. If we can ask in German *wo* where? the dative is used; if we can ask *wohin* whither, what way? the accusative is used. Give some examples. — *Er sitzt auf dem Stuhle* he sits on the chair (where *wo*?); *er setzt sich auf den Stuhl* he places himself upon the chair (whereto *wohin*?). *Die Reihe ist an mir* it is my turn; *die Reihe kommt an mich* it comes to my turn.

7. How may prepositions be classed as regards their origin? — Into primitive, derivative, and compound.

8. Give some examples. — *Er ging durch den Wald* he walked through the wood; here *durch* is a primitive preposition. *Er stieg auf das Dach mittelst einer Leiter* he mounted upon the roof by means of a ladder; here *mittelst* is a derivative preposition from *Mittel* means. *Anstatt des Vaters* instead of the father; here *anstatt* is compounded of *an* and *statt*, to signify: in the place of.

9. How coalisce the two prepositions *wegen* and *halben* into one word with the possessive pronoun *mein*, *dein*, *sein*? — In this manner; we say, *meinetwegen* or *meinethalben* on my account, *seinetwegen* on his account; as, *er that es meiner halben* he did it on my account.

10. How are *vor* and *für* to be distinguished? — *Vor* answers to the English word *before*, and *für* to word *for* or *instead of*; as, *ich trat vor den Tisch* I went before the table; *für wen kauft du das* for whom art thou buying that? *Er hat für uns bezahlt* he has paid instead of us.

11. What difference in meaning is there between *umher* and *herum*? — *Umher* denotes a movement *to* several places, but *herum* a movement from and return to a certain place; as, *er ging den ganzen Tag in der Stadt umher* he walked the whole day about the town; *er ging um die Stadt herum* he walked round the town.

12. As *herum* so likewise some other compound prepositions may be separated, e. g. *dahin*, *hinterher*. Give an example. — *Er warf das Buch da vor mich hin* he threw down the book before me; *er ging hinter dem Wagen her* he walked behind the carriage.

## VIII. ON CONJUNCTIONS. — Bindewörter.

1. Of what use are conjunctions? — A conjunction is a word, that is chiefly used to join words and sentences together, and shows the manner of their dependence on one another.

2. How many sorts of conjunctions are there? — There are eight sorts, viz.:—1. copulative conjunctions, as : *und*, *auch*; 2. comparative, *wie*, *gleichwie*; 3. disjunctive, *entweder*, *hingegen*; 4. concessive, *zwar*, *obgleich*; 5. adversative, *aber*, *allein*; 6. casual, or to give reason, *weil*, *denn*; 7. conditional, *wenn*, *falls*; 8. conclusive, *folglich*, *daher*.

3. What are concessive conjunctions? — They express concession, or grant a point of the sentence; as, *obgleich er sehr krank ist, ist doch noch Hoffnung, daß er wieder genesen werde* although he is still very ill, yet there is still room to hope that he will recover.

4. What influence exert some conjunctions on the order of the words? — Some throw the verb to the end of the sentence; as, *nachdem wir zu Abend gegessen hatten so gingen wir spazieren* when we had supped we took a walk; *als ich in London ankam* when I arrived in London.

5. What are corresponding conjunctions? — Conjunctions which answer to each other in the construction of a sentence; thus *entweder* either, requires *oder* or, to begin the following part of the sentence; *weder* neither, is followed by *noch* nor; *sowohl* takes *als* as, after it. *Entweder ist er ausgegangen oder im Garten* he is either gone out or in the garden. *Je mehr ich trinke, desto mehr durstet mich* the more I drink the more thirsty I am. *Sowohl meine Brüder als meine Schwestern waren im Theater* my brothers as well as my sisters were in the theatre.

6. What is to be observed respecting the conjunction *so*, which is often found in the beginning of the principal part of a sentence? — Some conjunctions, as *da* when, *obſchon* although, *wiewohl* though, which begin the secondary part of a compound sentence, require *so* after them, but it may be left out, if the secondary part is not too long; as, *obgleich er reich ist, (so) kann er doch nicht allen Leuten helfen* although he is rich, he cannot help everybody.

7. When may the conjunction *daß* be omitted? — After an expression which implies a wish, a prayer, or an assurance, this conjunction may be omitted: as, *ich hoffe, es werde gewiß geschehen* I hope it will certainly happen; *ich wünsche, Gott wolle Sie in seinen Schutz nehmen* I wish, God may take you under his protection.

8. What influence has the conjunction *daß*, expressed or understood, on the construction of a sentence? — When a certainty is spoken of, it requires the indicative of the verb, but the subjunctive, when desire, doubt or uncertainty is implied.

9. What is the German for: it is known that he is here? — *Man weiß, daß er hier ist.*

10. What is the German for: would one think it were possible? — *Sollte man glauben, daß es möglich wäre?*

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IX. ON INTERJECTIONS.—*Empfindungswörter.*

1. What are interjections? — Words that are used to express some passion of the mind, are called interjections.

2. Why are they so called? — Because they are introduced in a sentence without making any alteration in its composition.

3. How are they formed? — They consist of one or more letters or words; as, *O! Oh! O weh! Oh! Pfui fy! Siehe* see, look, lo! *Weg* away! *Halt* stop!

4. How is it, that the interjections *wehe* and *wohl* are always followed by a dative? — The dative is governed by a word understood; as, *wehe (sei) dir* woe be unto thee! *wohl (ist) mir* well is me!

5. Such an ellipsis occurs also in other interjections; give an example. — *Ruhe, sage ich!* peace, I say! To *Ruhe* peace, is here understood *haltet* keep. In like manner: *Kein Wort (sprich)!* not a word (speak)!

6. Sometimes interjections consist of broken sentences; as, *Gott sei Dank* thank God! *gütiger Gott* good God! Translate the following: What happiness! Heaven preserve you! Long live the Queen!

THE END.

## Anhang.—APPENDIX.

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### Erste Abtheilung.—FIRST PART.

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#### Uebersetzung.

i, n, m, in, im, ni, mi.

o, a, u, ö, ä, ü.

an, na, nā, am, ma, mā, um, mu.

l, b, f, s, ß, h, ch, sch.

loch, ball, sal, las, fuß, bach, schul, böß, bl.

d, t, g, k, b, p.

dieß, dach, doch, tuch, tisch, gall, gut, gold, kalt, kind, kühl,  
band, bild, buch, post, pech, plan.

e, ei, au, eu, du,

end, es, elb, eis, ein, fein, aus, haus, maus, faul, heil, scheu,  
baum, blei, blau, schaum, klein, saum, gaul, heut, kaum.

f, v, w, r.

selb, fund, feind, voll, vor, von, wein, wild, weiß, voll, welt,  
rund, reich, rasch, der, frucht.

l, q, x, y, z.

la, qual, quer, mar, bur, seyn, zum, zorn, zeit, je, jaum, zoug,  
spdt, früh, jart, zeit.

ll, mm, nn, rr, ff, tt.

will, voll, knall, mann, denn, dumm, narr, daff, fass, matt,  
bett, nimm, kann, fett, quell.

ck, k, pf.

roek, glück, blick, platz, kopf, pferd, pfund, schack, tract, pfad, puß,  
freik, schmuß, topf, blick, troß.

aa, ah; oo, oh; ee, eh; ie; uh.

saal, paar, jahr, haar, schooß, mohr, meer, mehr, sehr, lied, viel,  
uhr, pfahl, moos.

a=ber, bru=der, die=nen, es=sen, fül=ten, grü=nen, haß=sen, küß=sen,  
mel=den, la=chen, su=chen, trach=ten, tra=gen, schwes=ter, va=ter,  
füh=ren, fröh=nen, wis=sen, wün=schen, bra=ten.

ant=wor=ten, be=trach=ten, be=feh=ten, wie=der=se=hen, wi=der=set=zen,  
schwie=ger=va=ter, ü=ber=nach=ten, stief=schwes=ter, um=tr=er=sen,  
brü=der=lich.

zeu=gen, fei=ten, zäu=men, zei=gen, wei=sen, freu=en, tau=schen,  
bäu=me, häu=ser, wei=ber, frau=en, schäu=men, rei=sen.

Apfel, Brod, Carl, Dinte, Erde, Feder, Geld, Haus, Insel,  
Jahr, Korn, Köffel, Mutter, Rüsse, Ohr, Pferd, Quelle, Rich=ter,  
Schule, Thüre, Uhr, Vater, Wasser, Xaver, Zelt.

# 1.

*Der Vater, the father; der Bruder, the brother; der Sohn, the son; die Mutter, the mother; die Schwester, the sister; die Tochter, the daughter; das Buch, the book; das Glas*

the glass; das, Haus, the house; und, and; der, die, das, the.

Der Sohn und die Mutter. Das Buch und das Glas. Der Bruder und die Schwester. Der Vater und die Mutter. Die Tochter und der Sohn. Der Vater und die Tochter.

## 2.

The father and the mother. The brother and the sister. The son and the daughter. The book and the glass. The father and the son. The mother and the daughter.

## 3.

<i>Masc.</i> mein,	} my;	dein,	} thy;	fein,	} his.
<i>Fem.</i> meine,		deine,		feine,	
<i>Neut.</i> mein,		dein,		fein,	

der Garten, the garden; die Wiese, the meadow; ist, is.

Mein Bruder und deine Schwester. Sein Vater und meine Mutter. Dein Glas und mein Buch. Sein Haus und seine Wiese. Seine Tochter und meine Schwester. Sein Bruder ist mein Vater.

## 4.

Thy garden and (thy) house. His meadow and my garden. My father and (my) sister. Thy brother and sister. His son and daughter. Thy father is my brother. Thy sister and my mother. His mother is my sister. His son is my father. My sister and his brother.

## 5.

arm, poor; klein, little, small; reich, rich; groß, great, large, tall; alt, old; gut, good; jung, young; böse, naughty, wicked.

Mein Vater ist arm. Deine Mutter ist gut. Das Haus ist groß. Dein Bruder ist reich. Sein Sohn ist jung. Deine Schwester ist alt. Mein Buch ist klein. Der Garten ist groß. Seine Wiese ist klein.

## 6.

The house is small. His son is young. My book is old. Thy mother is good. My father is tall. His sister is poor. The garden is large. The daughter is young. His son is naughty. My house is large. My mother is old. Thy father is rich.

## 7.

ich bin, I am ;  
 du bist, thou art ;  
 er ist, he is ;  
 sie ist, she is ;  
 es ist, it is.

faul, idle, lazy ; kalt, cold ; fleißig, diligent ; warm, warm ;  
 höflich, polite ; schön, beautiful ; müde, tired ; zufrieden, con-  
 tented ; glücklich, happy ; nicht, not.

Ich bin arm. Er ist fleißig. Du bist nicht reich. Bin ich groß? Es ist kalt. Sie ist nicht glücklich. Bist du faul? Ist er nicht höflich? Ich bin nicht müde. Bist du nicht zufrieden?

## 8.

I am diligent. Art thou not poor? He is rich. She is not young. Am I not polite? Thou art not old. It is cold. It is not warm. Am I not diligent? He is not tired. *I am lazy.* Thou art not tall. I am not wicked. Is he *not happy?*

## 9.

wir sind, we are;	<i>Masc. dieser</i>	} this.
ihr selbst, Sie sind, you are;	<i>Fem. diese</i>	
sie sind, they are;	<i>Neut. dieses</i>	

Der Freund, the friend; der Feind, the enemy; der Mann, the man; die Frau, the woman; der Knabe, the boy; das Mädchen, the girl; das Kind, the child.

Wir sind nicht müde. Seid ihr fleißig? Sie sind zufrieden. Dieser Mann ist klein. Diese Frau ist nicht jung. Dieses Kind ist mein Bruder. Ist dieses Mädchen fleißig? Mein Freund ist nicht reich. Dein Vater und deine Mutter sind alt.

## 10.

We are not lazy. They are polite. Are you tired? Are you not rich? Is this man poor? Is this woman young? This boy is my brother. This girl is my sister. This man and this woman are contented. Is this child thy brother? This man is my enemy. This garden and this house are large. This meadow is small. They are not happy. You are not tired.

*Examination on § 1—10.*

My father is poor and old. Is thy brother young and good? Are we diligent and polite? Is this woman thy mother? His son and (his) daughter are young. This boy is not my brother. This girl is not my sister. Thy book is not old. This glass is not large. My house is small. This garden and (this) meadow are not large. Am I not thy brother? She is young and diligent. This boy is good and not wicked. Are they not rich? Is my friend not thy brother? Is his son not my father? I am not thy enemy. He is my friend. Art thou not tired? Is my friend not young? This book and glass are small. Are we not contented? Are they not tired? She is not my sister.

## 11.

<i>Masc.</i> ein,	} a (an).
<i>Fem.</i> eine,	
<i>Neut.</i> ein.	

Die Blume, the flower; die Rose, the rose; die Tulpe, the tulip; das Pferd, the horse; der Hund, the dog; die Katze, the cat; das Thier, the animal; die Maus, the mouse; das Schwein, the pig; aber, but.

Der Hund ist ein Thier. Die Rose ist eine Blume. Die Katze ist ein Thier. Die Maus ist klein, aber das Pferd ist groß. Der Sohn ist jung, aber der Vater ist alt. Die Tulpe ist eine Blume. Dieses Thier ist nicht groß. Diese Blume ist nicht schön.

## 12.

Der Schneider, the tailor; der Schuhmacher, the shoemaker; der Gärtner, the gardener; der Müller, the miller; der Kaufmann, the merchant.

The rose is a flower. My brother is a merchant. His son is a shoemaker. Is his friend a miller? The dog is an animal. This man is a tailor. My friend is a gardener. The tulip is a flower. Is thy father not a miller? This gardener is my friend. Is this man a tailor? The cat is an animal. Is his son a shoemaker? Is thy friend a tailor?

## 13.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	
unser,	unsere,	unser,	our;
euer (Ihr),	eure (Ihre),	euer (Ihr),	your;
ihr,	ihre,	ihr,	their.

Karl, Charles; Heinrich, Henry; ober, or; aber, but; sehr, very; hier, here; wo, where.

Karl ist unser Bruder. Wo ist unsere Schwester? Ist ihr Kind fleißig? Ist Ihr Vater ein Kaufmann? Dieser Mann

ist unser Schneider. Euer Haus ist nicht groß. Unser Vater ist nicht alt.

## 14.

Henry is our brother. Your house is not large. Our father is a merchant. Their son is a miller. Is our brother here? Where is their mother? Your daughter is very young. Our father and (our) mother are here. Your brother and (your) sister are diligent. Their son and (their) daughter are young. Our gardener is your son. Your sister is our mother.

## 15.

ich habe, I have;  
 du hast, thou hast;  
 er hat, he has;  
 sie hat, she has;  
 wir haben, we have;  
 ihr habt, Sie haben, you have;  
 sie haben, they have.

Die Feder, the pen; der Bleistift, the lead-pencil; der Griffel, the slate-pencil; kein, no; nicht, not.

Mein Vater hat ein Pferd. Er hat eine Blume. Sie hat eine Rose. Dieser Mann hat eine Schwester. Ihr habt ein Haus. Karl und Heinrich haben eine Schwester. Hat sie ein Glas? Ich habe kein Buch. Haben sie ein Pferd? Er hat keine Feder.

## 16.

Where is my slate-pencil? I have no pen. Hast thou a rose? She has no flower. This tailor has no sister. This woman has a daughter. My friend has a book. Has she a horse? Have you a meadow? Where is my lead-pencil and my pen? Their mother has a house. Has my father a sister? They have no child. This miller has no daughter.

## 17.

sein, seine, sein, his ;  
ihr, ihre, ihr, her.

Das Messer, the knife ; noch, still ; gefunden, found ; verloren, lost ; gesehen, seen ; verkauft, sold ; sehr, very.

Deine Schwester hat ihr Buch verloren. Mein Bruder hat sein Messer gefunden. Haben Sie meine Mutter gesehen ? Hat er sein Haus verkauft ? Hat sie ihr Buch gefunden ?

## 18.

My brother has lost his knife. Thy sister has found her books. My mother has sold her house. Have you seen his sister ? Have you not seen her mother ? Where hast thou found my pen ? Has she still her mother ? Your sister is not very diligent. Have you seen their child ? I have not seen your daughter. His son and (his) daughter are not very young. Her brother and (her) sister are old. I have found this knife. This shoemaker has lost his child.

## 19.

leicht, leichter ; easy, easier ;  
schwer, schwerer ; difficult, more difficult ;  
reich, reicher ; rich, richer ;  
arm, ärmer ; poor, poorer ;  
alt, älter ; old, older ;  
jung, jünger ; young, younger ;  
groß, größer ; great, greater ;  
klein, kleiner ; small, smaller ;  
stark, stärker ; strong, stronger.

Der König, the king ; der Bauer, the peasant ; die Tante, the aunt ; der Vetter, the cousin ; als, than ; schwach, feeble ; die Aufgabe, the lesson (task) ; dieser, this ; jener, jene, jenes, that.

Der König ist reicher als der Bauer. Diese Blume ist schöner als jene. Dieses Kind ist fleißiger als jenes. Mein Vater ist reicher als du. Unser Vater ist älter als unsere Mutter. Die Kage ist größer als die Maus. Der Hund ist kleiner als das Pferd.

## 20.

I am older than thou. He is taller than I. My mother is richer than you. Our sister is younger than your brother. This lesson is more difficult than that (one). My father is stronger than I. Am I not younger than he? Is she not poorer than her sister? Are we not more diligent than you? Is this merchant not richer than your father? Is this lesson not easier than that (one)? Is your son not younger than my brother? This boy is stronger than this girl. His garden is larger than our meadow.

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*Examination on § 11—20.*

This man has a house and a meadow. My friend has no knife. The pig is smaller than the horse. The rose is a flower. My brother is older than I. Art thou not more diligent than he? Is she younger than her sister? Our father and our mother are very old; they are older than our aunt. This man and this woman are very poor; they are poorer than their neighbour (Nachbar). This peasant is happier than that king. A boy is stronger than a girl; but more feeble than a man. I have seen thy aunt and (thy) mother. Hast thou not found my books and (my) pen? Has she still her child? Have we not seen his sister? This boy is more diligent than that girl. Her father and (her) mother are rich; but they are not happy. This miller is richer than that shoemaker.

*Masc.**Fem.*

N. der Bruder, the brother; die Schwester, the sister;  
 G. des Bruders, of the brother; der Schwester, of the sister;  
 D. dem Bruder, to the brother; der Schwester, to the sister;  
 A. den Bruder, the brother; die Schwester, the sister.

Der Hut, the hat; die Uhr, the watch; die Scheere, the scissors; neu, new; schwarz, black; weiß, white; traurig, sad; gehört, belongs; gegeben, given; geliehen, lent.

Der Hut des Bruders ist neu. Der Garten der Tante ist groß. Der Sohn des Königs ist jung. Der Hund des Vaters ist schwarz. Wo ist der Sohn des Gärtners? Hier ist die Uhr der Schwester. Dieses Buch gehört dem Nachbar. Ich habe den König gesehen.

Where is the garden of the king? Here is the house of the miller. The son of the tailor is young; he is younger than the daughter of the merchant. The wife (Frau) of the gardener is not older than my sister. The dog of the miller is white. This house belongs to the neighbour. That garden belongs to the king. Have you not seen the garden of the king? I have given the dog to the sister of the miller. Have you given the hat to the son of the gardener? Have you seen the brother of the neighbour? Have you lent your knife to the daughter of the neighbour?

*Masc. Fem. Neut.**Masc. Fem. Neut.*

N. dieser, diese, dieses,  
 G. dieses, dieser, dieses,  
 D. diesem, dieser, diesem,  
 A. diesen, diese, dieses,

} *this.*

jener, jene, jenes,  
 jenes, jener, jenes,  
 jenem, jener, jenem,  
 jenen, jene, jenes,

} *that.*

Die Magd, maid-servant; die Königin, the queen; hoch, high; höher, higher; gut, good; besser, better; theuer, dear; theurer, dearer; schön, beautiful; schon, already.

Die Tochter dieses Gärtners ist älter als unsere Magd. Dieses Buch gehört nicht dem Sohne des Nachbars. Ich habe schon diesen Mann und diese Frau gesehen. Haben Sie der Magd des Schuhmachers das Buch gegeben?

## 24.

That house is not larger than this: This garden is more beautiful and larger than that. This hat belongs to that shoemaker. Have you seen the son and (the) daughter of this tailor? This house does not belong (belongs not) to this merchant. Have you given the slate-pencil and the lead-pencil to the daughter of the neighbour? This house is higher than that. Is this queen not richer than that king? This pen is better than that. The house of the merchant is dearer than that (das) of the tailor.

## 25.

*Masc. Fem.*

Nom.	ein, eine,	}	a, (an);
Gen.	eines, einer,		of a;
Dat.	einem, einer,		to a;
Acc.	einen, eine,		a.

NB. Decline in the same manner, mein, dein, sein, ihr, unser, euer, Ihr, kein.

Dieser Mann ist ein Schuhmacher. Dieses Mädchen ist die Tochter eines Kaufmannes. Jener Knabe ist der Sohn eines Schneiders. Mein Nachbar hat einen Garten und eine Wiese. Ich habe mein Buch einem Freunde geliehen.

## 26.

This boy is the son of a gardener. Is this girl the daughter of a tailor? My friend is not the son of a mill

Have you lent your knife to a friend? The house of thy mother is very large. The shoemaker of my father is here. Is the brother of your mother a merchant? Have you a friend? My brother has no friend. Have you given this dog to our father? Have you not seen the book of my sister. The house of our gardener is very small.

## 27.

*Neut.*

Nom. das Buch, the book; ein, a, (an).

Gen. des Buches, of the book; eines, of a.

Dat. dem Buche, to the book; einem, to a.

Acc. das Buch, the book; ein, a.

Das Tuch, the cloth; das Kleid, the dress; das Band, the ribbon; das Glas, the glass; das Kind, the child; roth, red; grün, green; gelb, yellow; die Farbe, the colour; das Blatt, the leaf.

Das Tuch meines Bruders ist schwarz. Die Farbe Ihres Kleides ist weiß. Das Haus dieses Mannes ist nicht groß. Die Blume meiner Schwester ist gelb. Dieses Blatt ist grün.

## 28.

The colour of a leaf is green. The ribbon of my sister is not black. The colour of this ribbon is yellow. The colour of the dress is not beautiful. His glass is not large. I have a leaf of your book. This man is the father of this child. This woman is the mother of this girl. This boy is the son of a miller. This girl is the daughter of a tailor. This knife belongs to a child. This house belongs to a shoemaker. Does this book belong (belongs this book) to the son of the gardener?

## 29.

Dat. { in, in (into);  
 auf, upon;  
 mit, with;  
 bei, at the house of, (with).

Die Schule, the school; die Kirche, the church; der Hof, the court-yard; das Dorf, the village; die Stadt, the town; der Wald, the forest; der Baum, the tree; der Berg, the mountain; der Stall, the stable; der Apfel, the apple; noch, still.

Ich bin in der Schule. Wir sind nicht in der Kirche. Das Pferd ist in dem Stall. Der Apfel ist auf dem Baume. Hast du bei dem Kaufmanne ein Messer gekauft? Ist die Kirche auf dem Berge?

## 30.

My father is in the church. Is my sister still in the school? The horse is in the stable. In this village there is no church. The apple is upon the tree. This house is upon a mountain. Where is the son of my neighbour? He is in the court-yard. Have you seen the church in the town? My friend is at the house of (bei) his aunt. Upon this mountain (there) is a tree. The dog is in the stable. The shoemaker is in the town. In this garden (there) is a house.

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*Examination on § 21—30.*

My brother is older than this boy. The daughter of this tailor is very diligent. The horse in the stable of my father is not beautiful. This miller is the father of a merchant. The dog of my friend is in the stable. The how

of this woman is not large. The brother of my father is older than my mother. The colour of a leaf is green. I have lost the knife of my sister. Have you lent your book to my sister or to my brother? This meadow belongs to a miller. I have given my dog to a tailor. Where is the mother of this child? Have you seen the garden of this woman? Is she in the church? Have you seen the apple upon the tree? My brother is at the house of his friend. I have not seen the horse of my father in the stable.

## 31.

Ich war, I was;	Ich hatte, I had;
Ich bin gewesen, I have been;	Ich habe gehabt, I have had;
Ich war gewesen, I had been;	Ich hatte gehabt, I had had.

heute, to-day: morgen, to morrow; gestern, yesterday; vorgestern, the day before yesterday; übermorgen, the day after to-morrow; Ja, yes; Nein, no.

Waren Sie gestern in der Kirche? Wo ist Ihre Schwester? Ist sie nicht in der Schule gewesen?' Ich bin gestern in der Stadt gewesen. Hast du mein Buch gehabt? Ich hatte dein Messer aber nicht deine Feder.

## 32.

Where have you been yesterday? I have been in the town. Wast thou here the day before yesterday? Yes, I was here. Did you have (had you) my knife? I have had your book but not your knife. Have you been to (in the) church? No, I have not been there (da). Was he in the town to-day? Has this child been in the garden? Why was this girl not at (in the) school? My father has been in the court-yard. We had no apple. Has she had a flower?

## 33.

Ich werde sein, I shall be.

Ich werde gewesen sein, I shall have been.

Ich werde haben, I shall have.

Ich werde gehabt haben, I shall have had.

Wien, Vienna; London, London; Paris, Paris; das Jahr, the year; der Monat, the month; die Woche, the week; der Tag, the day; schon, already: nie, never.

Wirst du morgen in deinem Garten sein? Ist deine Mutter in Wien gewesen? Wird dein Bruder in einem Monat in London sein? Ist Ihre Schwester schon in Paris gewesen? Werden Sie ein Pferd haben? Ich werde keinen Freund haben.

## 34.

My brother has never been in London. Will he be to-morrow in his garden? Have you a brother in the town? Has your mother already been in Paris? Shall you have a dog? My friend will have a horse. Will she be to-day in your garden? The day after to-morrow I shall not be here. My friend Charles (Karl) was yesterday in London. Shall you be in Vienna in a week? My brother will be here in a year. Has this shoemaker been in Paris?

## 36.

Wilhelm, William;

Wilhelms, William's;

dem Wilhelm, to William;

den Wilhelm, William;

von Wilhelm, of or from  
William.

Marie, Mary;

Mariens, Mary's;

der Marie, to Mary;

Marien, Mary;

von Marien, von der Marie,  
of or from Mary.

Joseph, Joseph; Edward, Edward; Otto, Otto; Friedrich,  
Frederick; Emilie, Emily; Luise, Louisa; Therese, Therese;

heißt, is called; wie, how; erhalten, received; der Onkel, the uncle.

Der Bruder meines Freundes heißt Eduard. Hast du dein Buch dem Karl geliehen? Therese und ihr Bruder sind in dem Garten meines Vaters gewesen. Mariens Bruder ist nicht mein Freund. Wie heißt Emilien's Bruder? Hat sie diese Schere von Marien erhalten?

## 36.

How is Mary's sister called? The brother of my friend is called Henry. Have you seen Edward's mother? Was William's sister at (in the) church yesterday? Will he be in Paris to-morrow? Have you lent your knife to Louisa? Is your brother Joseph at (in the) school? Henry's father is a shoemaker. Emily's mother is the sister of a tailor. Will Otho's brother be here in a week? Is Mary more polite than this girl? Is the father of this child richer than Edward's uncle.

## 37.

Nom. wer, who; welcher, welche, welches, which (who);  
Gen. wessen, whose; welches, welcher, welches, of which;  
Dat. wem, to whom; welchem, welcher, welchem, to which;  
Acc. wen, whom; welchen, welche, welches, which.

gemacht, made; der Tisch, the table; der Stuhl, the chair; der Schreiner, the cabinet-maker; die Thüre, the door; vor, before.

Welcher Schreiner oder Tischler hat diesen Tisch gemacht? Wer ist vor der Thüre? Welchem Kinde haben Sie einen Apfel gegeben? Wen haben Sie in dem Garten meines Vaters gesehen? Wem haben Sie Ihr Messer geliehen?

## 38.

To whom has he lend his knife? Whom have you seen in the town? Have you seen the man, who was in our garden? To which child have you given a slate-pencil? Which girl has found William's hat? Which cabinet-maker has made this chair? Which child has lost his father? Which woman has lost her husband (Mann)? Whom has he seen yesterday? To which child have you given a lead-pencil? From whom has she received a slate-pencil? From which gardener hast thou received this flower? Whose book have you lost the day before yesterday?

## 39.

theuer, dear; theurer, dearer; der theuerste, the dearest;  
gut, good; besser, better; der beste, the best;  
hoch, high; höher, higher; der höchste, the highest;  
reich, rich; reicher, richer; der reichste, the richest.

schlecht, bad; böse, naughty (wicked); weise, wise; fleißig, diligent; geschickt, skilful; dumm, stupid; faul, lazy; glücklich, happy; unglücklich, unhappy; zufrieden, contented; unzufrieden, discontented; rein, clean; schmutzig, dirty; die Welt, the world; das Gebäude, the building.

Karl ist fleißig; Heinrich ist fleißiger; aber Joseph ist der fleißigste in der Schule. Sein Vater ist der reichste Mann in diesem Dorfe. Deine Mutter ist die ärmste Frau in der Stadt. Dieser Schuhmacher ist geschickter als sein Nachbar.

## 40.

This tailor is more unhappy than his neighbour; he is *the most unhappy man in the village*. His aunt is the *poorest woman in the town*. This boy is the *naughtiest child in the school*. Louisa is happier and more content

than her sister ; she is the the happiest and most contented girl in the school. This glass is not clean ; it is dirtier than that (one). The rose is the most beautiful flower in the garden. London is larger than Paris ; it is (e& ift) the largest town in the world. The church is higher than our house ; it is the highest building in the village.

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*Examination on § 31—40.*

Where have you been yesterday ? Will he be to-morrow in the garden of his aunt ? Has she never been in Paris ? To whom have you given your knife ? Who was (at the house of) my father ? Whom did he see in your house ? Has this miller sold his house yesterday ? This hat belongs to my uncle. This girl is more beautiful than his sister. Your brother is the most diligent in his school. To whom have you lent your book ? Will they be in London to-morrow ? Have we never been in Paris ? He was not in my garden the day before yesterday. This boy is more diligent than that girl. This shoemaker is richer than your brother ; he is the richest man in the village. The richest is not always the most contented. The poorest is not always the most unhappy. The youngest daughter of this merchant is older than my sister.

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## Zweite Abtheilung. SECOND PART.

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### Regelmäßige Zeitwörter. *Regular Verbs.*

(Conjugirt like „Lieben.“)

arbeiten, to work ;	bereuen, to repent ;
achten, to esteem ;	betrüben, to afflict ;
altern, to grow old ;	befreien, to free ; to deliver ;
antworten, to answer ;	betteln, to beg ;
äußern, to utter ;	dienen, to serve ;
ändern, to change ;	danken, to thank ;
bluten, to bleed ;	dulden, to suffer ; to tolerate ;
beleidigen, to offend ;	drohen, to threaten ;
bemerken, to perceive ; to ob- serve ;	dursten, to be thirsty ;
belohnen, to reward ;	erzählen, to relate ;
brauen, to brew ;	eilen, to hasten ;
brauchen, to want ;	ernähren, to feed ; to nourish ;
bürsten, to brush ;	erstaunen, to be astonished ;
betrachten, to contemplate ;	erlauben, to permit ; to allow ;
beten, to pray ;	erben, to inherit ;
blühen, to bloom ;	ermorden, to murder ;
befuchen, to visit ;	erblicken, to perceive ;
bestrafen, to punish ;	ehren, to honor ;
bewundern, to admire ;	erobern, to conquer ;
bezahlen, to pay ;	ernten, to reap ;
bedecken, to cover ;	führen, to lead ;
bauen, to build ;	füllen, to fill ;
beneiden, to envy ;	fragen, to ask ;
	fühlen, to feel ;

fürchten, to fear;	läugnen, to deny;
färben, to colour; to dye;	malen, to paint;
folgen, to follow;	mahlen, to grind;
fischen, to fish;	meinen, to mean;
fordern, to demand;	machen, to make;
fließen, to mend;	nähen, to sew;
glauben, to believe;	naschen, to eat dainties;
gehören, to belong;	nützen, to be of use;
grüßen, to greet; to salute;	nisten, to nest;
gerben, to tan;	ordnen, to order; to arrange;
grünen, to grow green;	öffnen, to open;
gehörchen, to obey;	plagen, to torment;
hüten, to guard;	pflügen, to nurse, take care of;
hören, to hear;	pflügen, to plough;
hobeln, to plane;	pflücken, to pluck; to gather;
hungern, to be hungry;	prahlen, to boast; [lage;
holen, to fetch;	plündern, to plunder; to pil-
handeln, to act;	pflanzen, to plant;
hören, to listen;	quälen, to torment;
hassen, to hate;	rechnen, to reckon; to count;
hoffen, to hope;	reifen, to ripen;
jagen, to hunt;	ruhen, to repose;
kämmen, to comb;	rauben, to rob; to prey;
kosten, to cost;	retten, to save;
kaufen, to buy;	rauchen, to smoke;
klagen, to complain;	rächen, to revenge;
kochen, to cook;	reden, to speak;
kehren, to sweep;	reinigen, to clean;
lieben, to love;	regieren, to rule;
leben, to live;	schwigen, to sweat;
lachen, to laugh;	schützen, to protect;
leeren, to empty;	säen, to sow;
leiten, to guide;	schicken, to send;
lernen, to learn;	speisen, to dine; to sup;
lehren, to instruct; to teach;	suchen, to seek;

to say ;	verachten, to despise ;
en, to present ;	verführen, to seduce ;
en, to spare ;	vergrößern, to enlarge ;
en, to bless ;	verkaufen, to sell ;
en, to sigh ;	verstecken, to hide ; to conceal ;
eln, to shake ;	versaumen, to miss ; to neglect ;
gen, to talk ;	verzehren, to consume ;
eln, to gather ; to collect ;	verkündigen, to announce ;
en, to play ;	verdienen, to merit ; to gain ;
en, to spare ; to save ;	verfertigen, to make ;
en, to conquer ;	vertheidigen, to defend ;
en, to mock ;	weinen, to weep ;
en, to tune ;	wünschen, to wish ;
en, to taste ;	warten, to wait ;
en, to injure ;	wählen, to choose ; to elect ;
ten, to slaughter ; to kill ;	wohnen, to live ; to dwell ;
en, to dance ;	wechseln, to exchange ;
en, to divide ; to share ;	wärmen, to warm ;
en, to kill ;	zeigen, to show ;
en, to exchange ;	zeichnen, to draw ;
en, to separate ;	zielen, to aim ;
en, to mourn ;	zerstören, to destroy ;
en, to console ;	zanken, to quarrel ;
en, to trust ;	zählen, to count ; to number ;
en, to judge ;	zieren, to adorn ;
en, to exercise ; to practise ;	zähmen, to tame ;
legen, to provide for ; to	zittern, to tremble.
take care of ;	

## 1.

ich liebe, I love ;

ich liebte, I loved.

Gerber, the tanner ; das Leder, the leather.

Wir lieben unsern Vater und unsere Mutter. Der Kaufmann verkaufte sein Haus und seinen Garten. Der Gerber gerbt das Leder. Der Gärtner pflanzt den Baum. Der Schreiner (Tischler) verfertigte einen Tisch.

## 2.

We esteem your father and your mother. He made a table and a chair. The maid-servant is cleaning the room. She honors her father. The apple ripens upon the tree. You torment this horse. Why do you open this window? He bought a dog. This boy is laughing and talking at (in the) school. The tanner tans the leather. The joiner planes the table. Your son is waiting in the garden. His brother was hunting yesterday in the forest. They do not hate your sister. Do you fear this man? Where is thy father? He is working in his room. Why does this child weep? Does this knife belong to my brother? (Belongs this, etc.)

## 3.

ich habe geliebt, I have loved;

ich hatte geliebt, I had loved.

Der Schlosser, the lock-smith; das Schloß, the lock; der Schlüssel, the key; der Stod, the cane; das Taschentuch, the handkerchief.

Haben Sie einen Hut gekauft? Ich habe meinen Stod verloren. Hat der Schlosser das Schloß schon gemacht? Sie hatte ihr Taschentuch verloren. Hast du deine Aufgabe gelernt? Diese Königin regiert besser als jener König. Hat der Gärtner einen Baum gepflanzt?

## 4.

*Have you bought a cane or a knife? Does your neighbour sell (Sells your) his house? Has your father sold his meadow? Has your son learnt his lesson? Had you*

gardener planted a tree ? His child has played in the courtyard. Did he obey (to) his father ? We fished yesterday. She has filled my glass. Has the maid-servant opened the door ? We have not yet (yet not) cleaned your room. They have danced the day before yesterday. You have sent your book. Have you already dined ? We have not served (to) your father. Why did you not salute my sister ? This man did not guard his house.

## 5.

ich werde lieben, I shall love ;

ich werde geliebt haben, I shall have loved.

Der General, the general ; der Soldat, the soldier ; der Uhrmacher, the watch-maker ; der Rock, the coat ; der Metzger (Fleischer), the butcher ; der Strumpf, the stocking ; der Maurer, the mason ; der Schuh, the shoe.

Der General wird diese Stadt erobern. Diese Mutter wird ihr Kind ernähren. Werden Sie Ihre Aufgabe lernen ? Wir werden deinen Vater besuchen. Sie wird mein Zimmer reinigen. Der Gärtner wird diesen Baum schütteln. Wird der Schuhmacher meinen Schuh gemacht haben ?

## 6.

The watchmaker will make my watch. The joiner will have made our table. Our butcher will kill a pig to-morrow. This general will not conquer our town. You will not make my coat. Will this soldier defend my house ? She will mend my stocking. We shall sell our garden. I shall not buy this house. You will not save this child. Will the locksmith not have made my key ? Shall you despise the son of my neighbour ? Thou wilt inherit the house of thy aunt. My uncle will hunt to-morrow. William will have learnt his lesson.

## 7.

lerne, learn (thou) ;  
 lernet, learn (ye) ;  
 lernen Sie, learn (you).

Die Tugend, the virtue ; das Laster, the vice ; die Brille,  
 the spectacles ; der Stiefel, the boot ; die Mütze, the cap ;  
 gefälligt, if you please.

Wete und arbeite ! Fürchte Gott ! Gehorche deinem Vater  
 und deiner Mutter ! Grüße deine Schwester ! Liebe die Tugend  
 und haße das Laster ! Ehret euren Vater ! Holen Sie mein  
 Buch ! Oeffnen Sie gefälligt die Thür ! Pflücken Sie nicht  
 diese Blume !

## 8.

Honor thy father and (thy) mother ! Guard (thou) my  
 house ! Do not fill my glass ! Ask (ye) your father ! Fetch  
 (thou) my key ! Do not torment this dog ! Do not visit  
 this man ! Brush (thou) my coat and hat ! Do not punish  
 this child ! Reward his daughter ! Clean (thou) my room !  
 Do (ye) not hate your neighbour ! Pray for your father  
 and mother ! Fetch (you) my spectacles, if you please !  
 Fill you my glass, if you please ! Open this window ! Do  
 thy lesson ! Look for your book !

## 9.

ich würde sein, I should be ;  
 ich würde gewesen sein, I should have been ;  
 ich würde haben, I should have ;  
 ich würde gehabt haben, I should have had ;  
 ich würde lieben, I should love ;  
 ich würde geliebt haben, I should have loved ;  
 wenn ich wäre, if I were ;  
 wenn ich gewesen wäre, if I had been ;  
 wenn ich hätte, if I had ;  
 wenn ich gehabt hätte, if I had had.

Krank, ill; leer, empty; lustig, merry; dankbar, grateful; undankbar, ungrateful; nützlich, useful; unnützlich, useless.

Ich würde glücklich sein, wenn ich einen Freund hätte. Er würde einen Freund haben, wenn er höflicher wäre. Wir würden diesen Knaben lieben, wenn er fleißiger wäre. Du würdest nicht unglücklich gewesen sein, wenn du einen Freund gehabt hättest. Sie würden diesen Mann nicht geachtet haben, wenn er nicht höflich gewesen wäre. Würde er zufrieden gewesen seyn, wenn er krank gewesen wäre?

## 10.

I should be contented, if I had a friend. He would have a friend, if he were more diligent. I should love this child, if it were grateful. I should buy this book, if it were useful. I should fill this glass, if it were empty. Would you esteem this man, if he were not grateful? Thou wouldst be happier, if thou wert more contented. She would not have been so (so) unhappy, if she had had a friend. Should you have a horse, if you were not rich? They would not have sold their house, if they had been rich. William would not be so (so) rich, if he were not very diligent.

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*Examination on § 1—10.*

Do you esteem the son of this shoemaker? He sold the house and (the) garden of his father. Has he filled the glass upon the table? She had cleaned my room. We shall not torment your horse. Shall you have made my watch? Will this general conquer our town? This boy and this girl will not do (make) their lesson. We shall send a book to your uncle and (to your) aunt. Where do you live (dwell)? At the house of my father. Do you paint? No, but my brother draws very well. I should reward and not punish your son, if he were more diligent. I should have saluted

your friend, if he had been more polite. Should you fear your neighbour, if he were not rich? Should you visit my sister, if she were ill? I should not admire this flower, if it were not so beautiful. Should you hate your neighbour, if he were poor?

## 11.

N. die Väter, the fathers; die Schwestern, the sisters;  
G. der Väter, of the fathers; der Schwestern, of the sisters;  
D. den Vätern, to the fathers; den Schwestern, to the sisters;  
A. die Väter, the fathers; die Schwestern, the sisters.

N.B. Masc. and neut. substantives, ending in *er, el, en*, do not change in the plural; the fem. nouns take *n*, except *die Mütter, die Töchter*.

The vowels *a, o, u, au*, generally change into *ä, ö, ü, äu*.  
The Dative plural terminates always in *n*.

Die Brüder meines Freundes lieben ihren Vater. Hat der Schlosser meinen Schlüssel noch nicht geschickt? Die Schreiner und Schlosser in dieser Stadt sind reicher, als die Schuhmacher und Schneider. Dieser Kaufmann verkauft Federn und Griffel. Die Gerber gerben das Leder. Meine Zimmer sind nicht rein.

## 12.

der Lehrer, the teacher;	die Gabel, the fork;
der Bettler, the beggar;	die Nadel, the needle;
der Sessel, the chair;	die Kartoffel, the potatoe;
der Spiegel, the looking-glass;	die Wachtel, the quail;
der Laden, the shop;	die Pappel, the poplar;
der Löffel, the spoon;	das Veilchen, the violet;
der Teller, the plate;	das Mädchen, the girl;
der Vogel, the bird;	das Fenster, the window;
der Schüler, the pupil;	das Laster, the vice.

*The teachers teach the pupils. Your mother has bought knives, forks and spoons yesterday. Have you gathered*

(some) violets? These girls will buy needles. Have you seen my birds? Why are these plates not clean? Have you planted potatoes in your garden? These pupils do not love (love not) their teacher. Where have you bought these looking-glasses? Why have you not cleaned these rooms. Have you seen the shops in London? Send (you) this book to the sisters of my friend. Open the windows of my room. Clean (than) these plates, forks and knives.

### 13.

Nom. die Berge, the mountains;  
 Gen. der Berge, of the mountains;  
 Dat. den Bergen, to the mountains;  
 Acc. die Berge, the mountains.

N.B. Most substantives of one syllable and some of two syllables take e in the plural.

Die Gutmacher machen die Hute. Karl hat keine Freunde. Die Mägde reinigen die Zimmer. Die Pferde sind größer und stärker als die Hunde. Der Schneider hat den Söhnen unseres Nachbarn zwei Röcke gemacht. Der Schreiner macht Tische und Stühle. Das Jahr hat zwölf Monate.

### 14.

das Thor, the gate;	der Sperling, the sparrow;
der Thurm, the steeple;	der Schmetterling, the butterfly;
der Saal, the saloon;	der Apfelbaum, the appletree;
der Korb, the basket;	der Birnbaum, the pear-tree;
der Hirsch, the stag;	der Kirschbaum, the cherry-tree;
das Reh, the roe;	der Pfauenbaum, the plum-tree;
die Kuh, the cow;	der Nußbaum, the nut-tree

In the garden of our neighbour (there) are apple-trees, cherry-trees and nut-trees. The huntsman is hunting stags and roes. The cows are in the stables. The gates of the towns are not always open. Have you seen the saloons of my father. (The) kings are not always happier than (the) beggars. Has the joiner made the tables and chairs of our sister? The stags and roes live in the forest. Have the servants cleaned the rooms of my friend? The pear-trees are higher than the plum-trees. Have you seen the sparrows in the court-yard? Send (you) the baskets to our gardener. Do not torment the horses and dogs of my uncle.

## 15.

die Blume, die Blumen, the flowers.

N.B. Substantives ending in *e* take *n* in the plural.

Die Knaben spielen in dem Hof. Die Blumen zieren die Gärten. Ein Monat hat vier Wochen. Unser Nachbar verkauft Mützen und Hüte. Warum sind die Thüren und Fenster dieses Hauses offen? Die Kühe sind auf den Wiesen.

## 16.

die Küche, the kitchen;	die Birne, the pear;
die Flasche, the bottle;	der Löwe, the lion;
die Bohne, the bean;	die Taube, the pigeon;
die Erbse, the pea;	die Lerche, the lark;
die Weste, the waistcoat;	die Schwalbe, the swallow;
das Auge, the eye;	der Frühling, the spring;
die Seele, the soul;	der Sommer, the summer;
die Ratte, the rat;	der Herbst, the autumn;
der Hase, the hare;	der Winter, the winter.

*Fill (thou) the bottles in the kitchen. The beans and peas grow (wachsen) in the garden. The tailor is making coats and waistcoats. The flowers bloom in (the) spring*

cats are killing (töbten) rats and mice. The apples  
 are ripen in (the) summer and autumn. The eyes  
 are mirror of the soul. Our neighbour was hunting  
 and roes yesterday. Has he seen the lions in the  
 ? The swallows are smaller than the pigeons. The  
 are stronger and bigger than the cows. She has  
 red tulips and roses in the garden of our aunt. Why  
 are doors and windows of this house open? Where  
 are the boys playing? Does this merchant sell hats and

## 17.

ein, zwei, drei, &c., f. page 30 of the key.

3. The following monosyllabical nouns form their plural by adding *er*.

Dasch, the roof;	das Huhn, the chicken;
Buch, the book;	das Blatt, the leaf;
haus, the house;	der Wurm, the worm;
Glase, the glass;	das Kind, the child;
Schloß, the castle;	das Band, the ribbon;
Wald, the forest;	das Volk, the people, nation;
Mann, the man;	das Loch, the hole;
Lamm, the lamb;	das Ei, the egg;
Thal, the valley;	das Horn, the horn;
Feld, the field;	das Kleid, the dress.
Kalb, the calf;	

o haben Sie die Bücher meines Bruders gefunden? Un-  
 achbar hat zwei Häuser gebaut. Hast du die Gläser ge-  
 ? Die Hasen und Mehe leben in den Wäldern und Fel-  
 Die Blätter der Bäume sind grün im Frühling und  
 mer und gelb im Herbst und Winter.

## 18.

- The following substantives form their plural by adding *en*.

der Soldat, the soldier;	die Schuld, the debt;
die Frau, the woman, wife,	der Mensch, the man, person;
lady;	der Hirt, the shepherd;
der Graf, the count, earl;	der Narr, } the fool;
der Fürst, the prince;	der Thor, }
der Held, the hero;	der Bär, the bear;
der Ochs, the ox;	der Vorfahr, } the predecessor
der Herr, the gentleman, master;	} the ancestor;
der Moor, the moor;	das Ohr, the ear;
die Schlacht, the battle;	die Tugend, the virtue.

The ancestors of this count served (to) the king. The heroes serve (to) the princes and (to) the nations. The oxen and cows are in the stables. The gentlemen honor the ladies. Buy five eggs for (acc.) this beggar. This prince has two castles. Clean (thou) the glasses and bottles in the kitchen. This king and (this) queen love their people. This wife has lost her husband (Mann). He killed a general in the battle. We are hunting in the valleys and fields. Hast thou mended the holes in my coat? Why dost thou despise the Moors? The shepherds guard the lambs of their master. We have two ears. He has paid the debts of his son.

## 19.

*Masc., Fem. & Neut.*

Nom.	diese Brüder, these brothers;
Gen.	dieser Brüder, of these brothers;
Dat.	diesen Brüdern, to these brothers;
Acc.	diese Brüder, these brothers.

N.B. *Mein, dein, sein, unser, euer, Ihr, ihr, jener, kein* are declined in the same manner.

*Ihre Brüder sind meine Freunde. Gott ist der Vater der Menschen. Die Könige und Fürsten regieren die Völker. Die Mägde bürsten die Röcke ihrer Herren. Die Soldaten folgen*

ihren Generalen. Die Rose ist eine Zierde (ornament) unserer Gärten. Die Töchter gehorchen ihren Müttern.

## 20.

The roofs of these houses are destroyed. The maid-servant has lost the caps of my brothers. The bonnets (hats) of your sister are not new. The fathers work for the welfare (das Wohl) of their children. The soldiers conquer the towns of their enemies. The pupils esteem their teachers. The men tame the animals of the forest. The gardeners plant the trees of our gardens. Those books and pens belong to our sisters. These gentlemen are filling their glasses. The maid-servants open the doors of our houses. Have you seen my sisters yesterday at the house of your uncle? Will this man not torment our horses? Will the joiner have finished (made) our tables and chairs.

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*Examination on § 11—20.*

Your sisters are more polite than your brothers. To whom belong these houses and gardens? Where have you seen William's friends? Open (you) the doors and windows! Which tailor has made the coats and waist-coats of my brothers? Where has your mother bought these knives, forks and spoons? Your uncle has twenty trees in his garden: ten apple-trees, two pear-trees and eight cherry-trees. Our neighbour has in his stables six horses, four oxen, twelve cows and seven pigs. This woman has four children: three sons and one daughter. How old are you? I am thirteen years old. Where are these gentlemen waiting? At our neighbour's. Do these meadows belong to your uncle? No, they belong to my father. Did you gather these flowers in the forest?

No, I gathered them (ſie) in the fields. Do you still want my books?

## 21.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. der reiche Mann; die arme Frau; das große Haus;		
G. des reichen Mannes; der armen Frau; des großen Hauses;		
D. dem reichen Manne; der armen Frau; dem großen Hause;		
A. den reichen Mann; die arme Frau; das große Haus.		

N.B. The adjective takes in the Nom. Sing. the final *e*, and in all other cases (except the Acc. sing., fem. and neuter), *en* when it is preceded by the definite article or a determinative word, as: *dieser, jener, etc.*

Dieser junge Mann ist der älteste Sohn eines Müllers; er ist sehr reich und hat den großen Garten unseres Nachbarn gekauft. Dieses fleißige Mädchen ist die Tochter eines Gerbers; sie hat drei Brüder und eine Schwester. Die gelbe Birne, der rothe Apfel und die süße Kirſche reifen auf den Bäumen.

## 22.

ſüß, sweet; bitter, bitter;	das Brod, the bread;
gelb, yellow; durſtig, thirsty;	das Holz, the wood;
roth, red; hungrig, hungry;	das Waſſer, the water;
grün, green; aufmerkſam, attentive;	das Bier, the beer;
grau, grey; unaufmerkſam, inattentive;	der Wein, the wine;
blau, blue; voll, full;	mehr, more;
braun, brown; leer, empty;	das Haar, the hair;

Shall you buy this green or this blue dress? We shall honor the grey hair of our father. That rich merchant despises the poor beggar. The attentive pupil is learning more than the inattentive (one). Fill (you) the empty glass! *Did you brew this strong beer? Do you fear this feeble man? Do not buy this old horse! Save (you) this poor child! This yellow pear is sweeter than that red apple*

Who has planted this young tree? William has bought the old house of his neighbour. I have bought (some) bread for this hungry child. Console (you) this poor woman! The son of this old shoemaker is a tailor; he is selling coats and waist-coats. The daughter of that poor joiner cleans my rooms.

## 23.

*Plural for Masc., Fem. & Neut.*

die guten Väter, Mütter, Kinder;  
 der guten " " "  
 den guten Vätern, Müttern, Kindern,  
 die guten Väter, Mütter, Kinder.

Die blauen Veilchen blühen im Frühling; die süßen Kirschchen reifen im Sommer und die rothen Äpfel pflücken wir im Herbst. Haben Sie diesen armen Menschen Wein und Brod gegeben? Der Gärtner hat meiner Mutter die schönsten Rosen und Tulpen geschickt.

## 24.

schlecht, bad; angenehm, agreeable; das Wetter, the weather; weise, wise; unangenehm, disagreeable; die Zeit, the time; geschickt, skilful; gesund, healthy; immer, always; oft, often; götig, kind; ungesund, unhealthy; die Eltern, the parents; dankbar, grateful; undankbar, ungrateful; der Keller, the cellar.

The kindest parents have often the most ungrateful children. (The) good children love (the) virtues and hate (the) vices. The maid-servants are filling the empty bottles in the cellar. (The) black cherries are sweeter than the red (ones). The parents of grateful children are happy. The houses of (the) large towns are often very high. Have you seen the new houses of our village? Did you visit the sick sons of our neighbour? The most agreeable books

are not always the most useful. The stupid pupils are not always lazy. The greatest men often live in the smallest villages. We reward the diligent pupils and punish the lazy (ones).

## 25.

*Masc.**Fem.**Neut.*

N. ein guter Sohn; eine alte Tante; ein neues Buch;  
 G. eines guten Sohnes; einer alten Tante; eines neuen Buches;  
 D. einem guten Sohne; einer alten Tante; einem neuen Buche;  
 A. einen guten Sohn; eine alte Tante; ein neues Buch.

N.B. If an indefinite article or the words *mein, dein, sein, unser, euer, ihr, kein* are preceding the adjective, it takes in the Nom. Sing. the terminations *er, e, es*, and in the other cases *en*, except the Accusative fem. and neuter.

Ein unaufmerksamer Schüler betrübt seine Lehrer. Der Sohn eines reichen Kaufmanns hat dieses schöne Pferd gekauft. Mein guter Vater hat seinen neuen Rock einem armen Bettler geschenkt. Dieser glückliche Vater hat einen guten Sohn und eine gute Tochter.

## 26.

Heiß, hot; hell, light; dunkel, dark; gehorsam, obedient; ungehorsam, disobedient; frisch, fresh; zahm, tame; wild, wild; fremd, strange; wahr, true; lieb, dear; tapfer, brave; die Frucht, the fruit; das Tuch, the cloth; die Milch, the milk.

An obedient pupil obeys (to) his master. Charles and Henry are the youngest sons of a very skilful joiner. Have you given my coat to a poor beggar? This happy mother has a good son and a good daughter. I have inherited the *fine house of my old aunt*. These useful books belong to *my dear sister*. My old friend has a tame pigeon. Our *rich neighbour* has built a new house. These brave soldiers

have no good general. Have you no new dress? A good king is the father of his people. The lion is the king of the wild animals. We have gathered the sweet fruits of that old pear-tree. The cloth of your new coat is very dear.

## 27.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	{ <i>Sing.</i> alter Wein ; <i>Plur.</i> alte Weine ;	warme Milch ; süße Früchte ;	kaltetes Wasser ; große Häuser.

Junge Knaben und Mädchen spielen auf der grünen Wiese. Er hat gewohnt in großen Städten und kleinen Dörfern. Gutes Bier ist besser und gesünder als schlechter Wein. Große Häuser und schöne Kleider machen die Menschen nicht glücklich. Heiße Tage und kalte Nächte machten meinen Bruder krank. Wünschen Sie alten oder neuen Wein?

## 28.

das Fleisch, the meat ;	das Kalbfleisch, veal ;
das Mehl, the flour ;	das Rindfleisch, beef ;
der Braten, the roast-meat ;	das Hammelfleisch, mutton ;
der Schinken, the ham ;	das Gemüse, vegetables ;
die Suppe, the soup ;	der Senf, the mustard ;
der Salat, the salad ;	der Essig, the vinegar ;
das Del, the oil ;	der Pfeffer, the pepper ;
der Kohl, the cabbage ;	der Käse, the cheese ;
die Butter, the butter ;	reif, ripe ;
das Salz, the salt ;	sauer, sour ;
das Schweinefleisch, pork ;	geessen, eaten.

Old wine is dearer than new. Bad beer is worse than vinegar. Our neighbour sells good mustard, but bad oil. Did you eat green beans and peas? I have bought very good potatoes. Do you like green salad? Your kind mother has sent fresh meat to our poor neighbour. Does this but-

cher sell good meat? Fresh milk is not sour. This old woman sells ripe pears and apples. We gathered in the garden of your friend red apples, yellow pears, and black plums. We have eaten good beef and pork. Young girls like fine flowers. Wicked men do not love God.

## 29.

der Europäer, europäisch, Europa; Europe;  
 der Amerikaner, amerikanisch, Amerika; America;  
 der Afrikaner, afrikanisch, Afrika; Africa;  
 der Asiat, asiatisch, Asien; Asia;  
 der Engländer, englisch, England; England;  
 der Franzose, französisch, Frankreich; France;  
 der Deutsche, deutsch, Deutschland; Germany;  
 der Russe, russisch, Rußland; Russia;  
 der Spanier, spanisch, Spanien; Spain;  
 der Italiener, italienisch, Italien; Italy;  
 der Portugiese, portugiesisch, Portugal; Portugal;  
 der Schwede, schwedisch, Schweden; Sweden;  
 der Türke, türkisch, Türkei; Turkey;  
 der Belgier, belgisch, Belgien; Belgium;  
 der Holländer, holländisch, Holland; Holland;  
 der Oestreicher, östreichisch, Oestreich; Austria;  
 der Preuße, preußisch, Preußen; Prussia;  
 der Däne, dänisch, Dänemark; Denmark.

das Kaiserthum, the empire; der Kaiser, the emperor;  
 das Königreich, the kingdom; der König, the king.

Napoleon ist der Kaiser der Franzosen. Belgien ist ein kleines Königreich. Die spanischen Weine sind besser und stärker als die französischen. Victoria, die Königin von England, ist älter als Isabella, die Königin von Spanien. Paris ist die Hauptstadt von Frankreich.

Berlin, Berlin ;	die Hauptstadt, the capital ;
Brüssel, Brussels ;	der Feldherr, the commander ,
Lissabon, Lisbon ;	der Schwager, the brother-in-law.

Berlin is the capital of Prussia. The king of Prussia is the brother-in-law of the emperor of Russia. The Prussians are Germans. Austria is an empire. Vienna is the capital of Austria. Have you been in Italy? The French wines are not so strong as the Spanish. This soldier has bought Russian leather. Have you seen the king of Belgium? Is Lisbon the capital of Portugal? Are the Portuguese wines dearer than the Spanish? The English are braver than the Russians. Napoleon, the uncle of the emperor of the French, was a great commander. Is Brussels the capital of Belgium? Is Berlin a larger town than Vienna? London is the largest capital in Europe. Denmark is a smaller kingdom than Sweden.

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*Examination on § 21—30.*

lustig, merry ; nützlich, useful ; hart, hard ; weich, soft ; fromm, pious ; bescheiden, modest ; treu, faithful ; hübsch, pretty ; hässlich, ugly ; ruhig, quiet ; auch, also ; für, for (Acc.).

These pious children often pray in (the) church. The rat is an ugly animal. The dog is a more faithful animal than the cat. He rewarded the modest daughters of his neighbour. The houses of capitals are very high. The Italians do not love the Austrian soldiers. The French soldiers love and esteem their emperor. Good wine is not sour. Have you bought good ham? For whom did you buy these fine fruits? The English love and esteem their queen. The Austrians have a young emperor. The generals of the English soldiers are very old. He is selling English knives and forks. Have you had French wine?

(See page 33, Germ. Key, Pers. Pron.)

der Mantel, the cloak ;	die Börse, the purse ;
die Jacke, the jacket ;	das Hemd, the shirt ;
die Hosen, the trousers ;	das Paar, the pair ;
die Handschuhe, the gloves ;	das Duzend, the dozen ;
der Ring, the ring ;	die Elle, the yard ;
der Regenschirm, the umbrella ;	das Pfund, the pound ;
der Sonnenschirm, the parasol ;	das Stück, the piece.
die Kette, the chain ;	

N.B. The words *Paar*, *Duzend* and *Pfund* are invariable if they are followed by a substantive. The word *of* after *Paar*, *Duzend* and *Pfund* is not translated.

Ich habe ihm einen Mantel und einen seidenen Hut gekauft. Wer hat Ihnen diese silberne Uhr und goldene Kette gegeben? Sein Vater hat uns gut gebient. Ich werde dir ein Duzend Federn, Griffel und Bleistifte schicken. Wie viel kostet die Elle von diesem grünen Tuche? Dieser Schuhmacher hat mir ein gutes Paar Stiefel gemacht.

golden, of gold ;	die Brücke, the bridge ;
silbern, of silver ;	das Kreuz, the cross ;
seiden, of silk ;	das Grab, the grave ;
steinern, of stone ;	viel, much ;
hölzern, of wood ;	wohlfeil, cheap ;
eisern, of iron ;	der Fluß, the river ; über, over ;
woollen, woollen ;	die Wolle, the wool ;
leinen, linen ;	die Leinwand, the linen ;
baumwoollen, made of cotton ;	die Baumwolle, the cotton.

*Is (there) a bridge of stone or of wood leading over the river? An iron cross is upon his grave. Your sister has lost a pair of woollen stockings. This gentleman has bought*

silk stockings. Our watchmaker is selling gold chains and watches. Has he given you a silver watch? A linen shirt is dearer than one of cotton. I have sent him two pairs of stockings. We have presented (to) him (with) a silver spoon. A wooden bridge is cheaper than one of stone, but not so strong. I have sold (to) you eighty pounds of wool and twenty-one pounds of cotton. He has given (to) me seven yards of linen and one pair of shoes. Have you given (to) her a piece of ham or pork?

## 33.

der, die, das erste, zweite, etc. (see p. 31, Germ. Key).

Sonntag, Sunday ;	Januar, January ;
Montag, Monday ;	Februar, February ;
Dienstag, Tuesday ;	März, March ;
Mittwoch, Wednesday ;	April, April ;
Donnerstag, Thursday ;	Mai, May ;
Freitag, Friday ;	Juni, June ;
Samstag, Sonnabend, Saturday.	Juli, July ;
abgereist, departed ;	August, August ;
angekommen, arrived ;	September, September ;
der Brief, the letter ;	October, October ;
die Klasse, the class.	November, November ;
	December, December.

Friedrich der Zweite war ein König von Preußen. Heinrich ist der siebente in seiner Klasse. Montag den dritten November wird er deinen Brief erhalten. Ist Ihr Bruder am Mittwoch den sechsten August abgereist? Den 21. Mai wird er hier sein.

## 34.

Charles the first was an unhappy king. Napoleon the third is the emperor of the French. We have (are) arrived (on) the second of June. On September 4th we shall be in France. Is William the fifth or the seventh in his class?

Has she received her letter on the eighth or ninth of November? I saw the queen of Spain on Saturday 30th of September 1853. Will you visit me on Tuesday the tenth of January? On Sunday, the 5th of November 1854, the English and French have beaten (geschlagen) the Russians. The first emperor of the French was a great commander. Hénry the fourth was a good king.

## 35.

(See irreg. verbs, p. 58—61, Germ. Key.)

Sing. der, die, das	{	meinige, mine;	unfrige, ours;
		deinige, thine;	eurige, } yours;
		seinige, his;	Ihrige, }
		ihrige, hers;	ihrige, theirs.

Plur. die meinigen, deinigen, seinigen, ihrigen, etc.

N.B. The declension is that of the adjective, preceded by the definite article. Instead of: der meinige, etc., you may use: meiner, etc.

Mein Onkel ist reicher als der deinige; er besitzt Häuser, Wiesen und Wälder. Unsere Freunde sind fleißiger als die eurigen; sie lesen immer nützliche Bücher. Meine Pferde sind jung und schön; sie sind aber auch theurer als die Ihrigen. Hat meine Schwester meinen Griffel oder den Ihrigen genommen?

## 36.

viel, much;	das Papier, the paper;
wenig, little, few;	die Dinte, the ink;
vieler, many;	der Zucker, the sugar;
mehr, more;	der Kaffee, the coffee;
genug, enough;	der Thee, the tea;
weniger, fewer, less;	die Tasse, the cup;
halb, half;	die Hälfte, the half;
ganz, whole;	der Theil, the part.

Your brother-in-law is not richer than my uncle; he does not possess two houses and three gardens. I shall see your brother; is he not older than mine? We have done our lessons; have you done yours? They have lost my pens and theirs. He has taken two cups of coffee and one cup of tea. Do you fetch a pound of sugar for your aunt? Would you write a letter if you had paper and ink? I have beer enough. I shall take a glass of wine. This general destroyed a whole town. The English have fewer soldiers than the French. How many generals have the Russians lost? I do not know, I believe five.

## 37.

ich werde geliebt, etc. (see p. 51, Germ. Key).

*Sing.* { derjenige (der) welcher, he who;  
 diejenige (die) welche, she who;  
 dasjenige (das) welches, that which.

*Plur.* diejenigen (die) welche, those who (which).

Diejenigen Thiere, welche im Walde leben, werden wilde Thiere genannt. Du wurdest geliebt und geachtet von deinen Freunden. Sie ist in der Schule bestraft worden. Diese Stadt wird noch in diesem Jahr erobert werden. Ich würde demjenigen einen Rock geben, welcher keinen hätte.

## 38.

gewöhnlich, generally;	die Pflicht, the duty;
vielleicht, perhaps;	das Geld, the money;
lange, long, a long time;	das Gold, the gold;
nichts, nothing;	das Silber, the silver;
etwas, something;	das Eisen, the iron;
allein, alone;	das Metall, the metal;
weil, because;	die Erde, the earth.

(The) gold is found in the earth. He who does his duty, is loved and esteemed. This boy has been punished.

because he was naughty. I shall see him, who wrote this letter. The money, which you have gained, will be paid. I was alone in my room. Are you perhaps the joiner, who made this table? The enemies have been beaten in a great battle. The emperor of the French has been chosen by (von) the French nation. The English nation is governed by (von) a queen. Gibraltar has been conquered by the English. Those parents are the happiest who have the best children. This town will have been perhaps conquered by the Turks. Nothing is better than (the) virtue. I have told him something. He who waits a long time, will be rewarded.

## 39.

ich liebe mich, 3c. 3c., f. page 54. Germ. Key.

sich freuen, to rejoice;	Herr, Mr., gentleman;
sich waschen, to wash (one's self);	die Herren, Messrs., the Gen-
sich erinnern, to remember;	tlemen;
sich anziehen, to put on clothes;	mein Herr, Sir;
sich ankleiden, to dress;	Frau, Mrs., Madam;
sich irren, } to be mistaken;	Fräulein, Miss, young lady;
sich täuschen, }	Ihr Herr Vater, your father;
sich setzen, to sit down;	Ihre Frau Mutter, your mo-
sich befinden, to do, to be;	ther;
sich unterhalten, to amuse (one's self);	Ihre Fräulein Schwester, your sister;
daß, that; jetzt, now;	die Sprache, the language;
bis, till; wenn, if;	balb, soon;

Wie befindet sich Ihr Herr Vater? Ich danke Ihnen, er befindet sich sehr wohl. Lernt Ihre Fräulein Schwester die französische und englische Sprache? Diese Herren haben sich geirrt. Erinnern Sie sich noch meines jüngsten Bruders, der Soldat war? Setzen Sie sich mein lieber Freund! Haben Sie sich gut unterhalten gestern, Herr Walter?

Does your sister learn the Spanish language? No, she is learning French. Messrs. K. have been mistaken. I sit down and wait till he comes. Do you still remember (of) my brother? Rejoice sir, we shall go to-morrow to Paris. Mrs. Halter is the mother of this young lady. Miss Emily is doing well; she will be here soon. Mr. Harry, do you learn the English language? Your children have washed themselves; they will dress now. He will soon come if I am not mistaken. Sir, do you know Miss Ganter, the daughter of Mr. Grübel? Messrs. R. rejoice, they have learnt French and English.

(See Subjunct., p. 48, Germ. Key.)

Ich wünsche, daß er schreibe; I wish that he may write.

Ich wünsche, daß er geschrieben habe; I wish that he may have written.

Ich wünsche, daß er schreiben werde; I wish that he may write.

Ich wünschte, daß er schriebe; I wished that he might write.

Ich würde wünschen, daß er geschrieben hätte; I should wish that he might have written.

Ich würde wünschen, daß er schreiben würde; I should wish that he would write.

Er will, daß ich ihm schreibe. Sie sagt, daß ich sie im Garten gesehen habe. Glaubst du, daß ich dir schreiben werde? Ich wünschte, daß du unsere Stadt sähest (sehen würdest). Würdest du sterben, wenn du diese Frucht gegessen hättest? Glaubst du, daß die Feinde unsere Stadt erobern werden?

*I thought that he might write to his father. He feared that I might have lost his knife. Do you believe that b*

may have received a letter? We hope that you will come. I wished that she might see her father. Should you believe that he had rich parents? I knew that they would come. They do not wish that we visit our neighbour. Did you think that we should write to him? Should you speak French, if you had been in France? He would not be my friend, if he were not polite. The English and French would not have beaten the Russians, if they were not so brave.

## 43.

abschreiben, to copy;	ausgehen, to go out;
aufmachen, to open;	aufstehen, to get up;
zumachen, to shut;	weggehen, to go away.

N.B. The particles *ab*, *auf*, *weg*, etc., are in the Imperative and the Present and Imperfect tenses of the Indicative detached from the simple verb, if the sentence does not begin with a conjunction or a relative pronoun.

Mache die Thür auf! Ich mache das Fenster zu. Schreiben Sie diesen Brief ab! Gehen Sie aus heute? Ich werde heute nicht ausgehen. Warum stehst du nicht auf? Weil ich krank bin. Ich ging bald weg. Ist seine Schwester auch schon weggegangen? Nein, sie ist noch hier. Wer machte das Fenster auf?

## 44.

Open the doors and windows! Shut the door of my room! I did not copy this letter. Shall you go away soon? Do you go away? Why do you not get up? I do not get up, because I am ill. I do not go out to-day; it is bad weather. Shall you go out to-morrow? The maid-servant of my father shuts the door and windows of my room. *This boy copies a letter for his father. She went away and said nothing. Does he go away too (auch)?*

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*Examination on § 31—44.*

Give him this book ! Did she give her my key ? (On) Monday the first of January I shall be with (bei) you. Copy this letter for your father. I hoped that he might find my watch. You are mistaken, if you believe that I love him. Sit down, Sir, if you please, and wait till I have fetched a bottle of wine. Why does your sister not learn the German language ? Because my father wishes that she may learn French. How do you do, Mr. Keicher ? Should you have believed that she had so soon forgotten us ? She is very ungrateful and was always so. He who loves and esteems his parents is a good son. Those who are poor but contented are happier than those who are rich but not contented.

THE END.





